DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 130 672	IR 004 221

AUTHOR	Moore, Gaylan; Stenstrom, Ralph
TITLE	A Study of Library Service in the Lewis and Clark Region of North Dakota.
INSTITUTION	North Dakota State Library Commission, Bismarck.
PUB DATE	Sep 76
NOTE	195p.; Prepared by the Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$10.03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Bookmobiles; County Libraries; Demography; High School Students; Information Needs; Information Sources; Libraries; Library Collections; *Library Services; *Library Surveys; *Public Libraries; Regional Libraries; Rural Areas; Tables (Data); Use Studies
IDENTIFIERS	Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council; *North Dakota

ABSTRACT

A review of demographic characteristics of the Lewis and Clark region of North Dakota indicated several obstacles to improved library service, including a large number of rural residents, a wide variety of people, and expected large scale development. Review of current library resources in the region showed that outside of Bismarck and Mandan they are uneven and inadequate. As part of this study a mail survey of a sample of households, a survey of users of the 12 libraries, and a survey of students in selected high schools were conducted. Conclusions reached from these surveys included the following: (1) for most persons in the region the library is not a primary information source; (2) the public library is unused by 75% of the people and used intensively by 10%; (3) ages of primary library users are 15-19 and 25-30; (4) educational level and library use are related; (5) professionals, housewives, and students are the most active library users; and (6) traditional library services are those most desired by respondents. Further study of information needs and library use in the area was recommended, along with improved legal and physical library access for all residents of the region and regional planning for cooperative library service. (PF)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED130672

A STUDY OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK REGION OF NORTH DAKOTA

prepared by the
LEWIS AND CLARK 1805 REGIONAL COUNCIL
for the
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
Bismarck, ND 58505

September 1976

RICHARD J. WOLFERT
State Librarian

IR004221

IR 004 881

This publication was funded by the U. S. Office of Education
under the Library Services and Construction Act, PL 91-600

* * * INTRODUCTION * * *

This study was conducted by the Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council for Development under contract with the North Dakota State Library Commission and funded by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). The study sought to assess existing library services in the region and to get some measure of services that might be desired in the future. Surveys were made of residents of the region, of library users and of public school tenth grade students.

It is expected that this study will serve as the basis for further assessment of needs, and for the development of library programs in the region. The study does not provide all the information needed, but it does give some starting points and some suggestions for further study. Together with the studies in other regions, it will furnish some of the background needed for statewide planning for library development in North Dakota.

This report was prepared by Gaylan Moore of the Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council with the assistance of Dr. Ralph Stenstrom, Planning Director of the State Library Commission and Ronald Klimpel, Planning and Evaluation Specialist with the State Social Service Board.

Richard J. Wolfert
State Librarian

*** ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ***

The investigators gratefully acknowledge the assistance of all those who responded to the questionnaires and who remain anonymous. To the librarians of the region we are indebted for much of the descriptive material on their libraries and to the State Library and the Department of Public Instruction for annual statistical information.

Ron Klimpel arranged for the computer tabulation of the data, and for that and his assistance in the analysis of the data, we are especially grateful.

A special thanks is due to Susan Schneider of the State Library staff for her typing of the table-laden manuscript.

*** CONTENTS ***

Introduction iii

Acknowledgements v

Contents vii

List of Tables ix

List of Figures xvii

I. Description of the Area 1

II. Existing Library Service in the Lewis and Clark 1805 Region - An Overview 15

III. Public Libraries in the Lewis and Clark 1805 Region 23

IV. Other Library Resources 59

V. Summary and Conclusions for Section I 71

VI. Mail Survey Methodology 77

VII. Findings of the Mail Survey 83

VIII. Description and Findings of the User Survey 109

IX. Description and Findings of the School Survey 147

X. Summary and Conclusions 159

Appendix A - Survey Questionnaire and Codes

Appendix B - User Survey Questionnaire and Codes

Appendix C - School Survey Questionnaire
Schools Surveyed

*** LIST OF TABLES ***

Table	Title	Page
1	Lewis and Clark Region: Population 1920-1970	3
2	Lewis and Clark Region: Rural and Urban Population (1970)	4
3	Lewis and Clark Region: Births, Deaths and Migration	6
4	Lewis and Clark Region: Marital Status (Persons 14 and Over) Number and Percentage	7
5	Lewis and Clark Region: Age of Residents (Number and and Percentage)	7
6	Lewis and Clark Region: Minority Population (Number and Percentage)	8
7	Lewis and Clark Region: Education Level Attained (By Years) for Persons 25 Years and Over - Number and Percent	9
8	Lewis and Clark Region: Occupations	10
9	Lewis and Clark Region: Family Income (1970)	11
10	Lewis and Clark Region: Estimates of Population Change (1970-1973)	12
11	Lewis and Clark Region: Population with Local Free Public Library Service	18
12	Lewis and Clark Region: Financial Statement of Libraries (Based on 1973-74 Annual Reports)	19
13	Lewis and Clark Region: Income by Library and Source	20
14	Lewis and Clark Region: Library Operating Expenses, 1973-74	21
15	Collections of the Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck	25
16	Circulation (1973-74) - Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck	26
17	Hours of Service - Veterans Memorial Public Library	27
18	Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	27-28

Table	Title	Page
19	Collections of the Mandan Public Library	29
20	Circulation (1973-74) - Mandan Public Library	30
21	Hours of Service - Mandan Public Library	31
22	Mandan Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	32-33
23	McLean-Mercer Regional Library Bookmobile Schedule, Winter 74-75	34-35
24	Collections of the McLean-Mercer Regional Library	37
25	Circulation (1973-74) - McLean-Mercer Regional Library	38
26	McLean-Mercer Regional Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	39-40
27	Collections of the Morton County Library	41
28	Circulation (1973-74) - Morton County Library	42
29	Morton County Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	42-43
30	Kidder County Library Collection	44
31	Circulation (1973-74) - Kidder County Library	45
32	Kidder County Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	46-47
33	Library Collection - Linton Public Library	48
34	Circulation (1973-74) - Linton Public Library	49
35	Linton Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	49-50
36	Library Collection - Glen Ullin Public Library	52
37	Glen Ullin Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	52-53
38	Library Collection - New Salem Public Library	54
39	New Salem Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	54-55
40	Library Collection - Turtle Lake Public Library	56

Table	Title	Page
41	Turtle Lake Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries	56-57
42	Use of State Library by Type of Borrower, 1974-75	61
43	Lewis and Clark Region: School Districts, School Plants, and School Media Centers	65-68
44	Library/AV Expenditures in a Ten County Area (Region VII) - Fiscal Year 1971-72	69
45	Population by County and as Percent of Sample	79
46	Bismarck-Mandan Population as Percent of County Population and County Sample	80
47	Population and Respondents by Sex	80
48	Distribution of Age Groups in the Population and Sample	81
49	Occupations as Percent of Population and the Sample	82
50	Rank Order of Information Sources Used	84
51	Sources of Information Used Ranked by Residence	84
52	Annual Library Use	85
53	How Respondents Described Their Library Use	86
54	Types of Libraries Ranked by Frequency of Use	87
55	Types of Libraries Used by Place of Residence	88
56	Types of Libraries Used by County	88
57	Types of Libraries Used by City	89
58	Ways in Which Libraries Are Used	90
59	Distance in Miles from Nearest Library or Bookmobile Stop	91
60	Where Do You Live?	92
61	Distance from Library by County	92
62	Distance from Library and Frequency of Use	93
63	Age and Library Use	93
64	Marital Status and Library Use	94

Table	Title	Page
65	Education and Library Use	95
66	Occupation and Library Use	95
67	Profiles of User VS. Non-user of Public Libraries	96
68	Reasons for Not Using Libraries More Frequently	97
69	Reasons for Non-use by County	98
70	Do You Plan to Use a Library in the Future?	99
71	Future Use by County	99
72	Future Use by Frequency of Present Use	99
73	Future Use by Age	100
74	Future Use by Place of Residence	100
75	Type of Library Service Most Suited to Respondents' Needs	101
76	Type of Library Service Most Suited to Respondents' Needs by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence	101
77	Services Which Would Be Used if Available	102
78	Services Which Would Be Used if Available by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence	103
79	Funding Sources for Public Library Service	104
80	Funding Sources for Public Library Service by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence	105
81	Should City Library Service Be Extended Free of Charge to Rural Residents?	105
82	Opinions on School-Public Library Combination	106
83	Opinions on School-Public Library Combination by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence	106
84	Opinions on Cooperative County Service	107
85	Opinions on Area Library Centers	107
86	User Survey Responses by Library	111
87	Frequency of Library Use	112

Table	Title	Page
88	Frequency of Library Use by Library	113
89	Library Users by Age	113
90	Library Users by Age and Library	114
91	Library Users by Sex	114
92	Library Users by Sex and Library	115
93	Frequency of Library Use by Sex	115
94	Library Users by Marital Status	116
95	Library Users by Marital Status and Library	116
96	Library Users and Education	117
97	Library Users by Education and Library	117
98	Frequency of Library Use by Educational Level	118
99	Students as a Percentage of Library Users	118
100	Students as a Percentage of Library Users by Library	118
101	Frequency of Use by Students and Non-students	119
102	Library Users by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence	119
103	Library Users by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence and Library	120
104	Distance from the Library of Library Users	120
105	Distance from Library of Library Users by Library	121
106	Distance from Library and Frequency of Use	121
107	Library Users by Occupation	122
108	Library Users by Occupation and Library	123
109	Library Use Related to Other Activities	124
110	Library Use Related to Other Activities by Library	124
111	Reasons for Visits to Libraries	125
112	Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Library	126
113	Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Age	127

Table	Title	Page
114	Reasons for Library Visits by Sex	127
115	Reasons for Library Visits by Educational Level	128
116	Reasons for Library Visits by Students and Non-students	129
117	Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Distance from Library	129
118	Length of Stay at Library	130
119	Length of Stay at Library by Library	130
120	Use Made of Libraries	131
121	Use Made of Libraries by Library	132
122	Use Made of Libraries by Sex	133
123	Use Made of Libraries by Educational Level	134
124	Use Made of Libraries by Students and Non-students	135
125	Rating of Library Environment by Users	135
126	Rating of Library Environment by Users by Library	136
127	Rating of Library Hours by Users	136
128	Rating of Library Hours by Users by Library	136
129	Rating of Arrangement of Materials by Users	137
130	Rating of Arrangement of Materials by Users by Library	137
131	Rating of Helpfulness of Library Staff by Users	138
132	Rating of Helpfulness of Library Staff by Users by Library	138
133	Success Rate in Finding Materials and Information Sought	139
134	Success Rate by Library	139
135	Success Rate by Sex	139
136	Success Rate by Educational Level	140
137	Success Rate by Student Status	140
138	Use of Other Libraries by Respondents	141
139	Use of Other Libraries by Educational Level of Respondents	141

Table	Title	Page
140	Other Libraries Used by Respondents	142
141	Other Libraries Used by Sex of Respondents	142
142	Other Libraries Used by Educational Level of Respondents	143
143	Other Libraries Used by Students and Non-students	144
144	Grade in School	148
145	Types of Libraries Used	149
146	Type of Library Used Most Frequently	149
147	Frequency of School Library Use	150
148	Reasons for Using the School Library	150
149	Students' Rating of the School Library	151
150	School-Public Library Combination	152
151	Location of the Nearest Public Library	153
152	Frequency of Use of the Public Library	153
153	Distance from a Public Library	154
154	Reasons for Using the Public Library	154
155	Rating of the Public Library	155
156	Public Library Services Desired by Students	156

*** LIST OF FIGURES ***

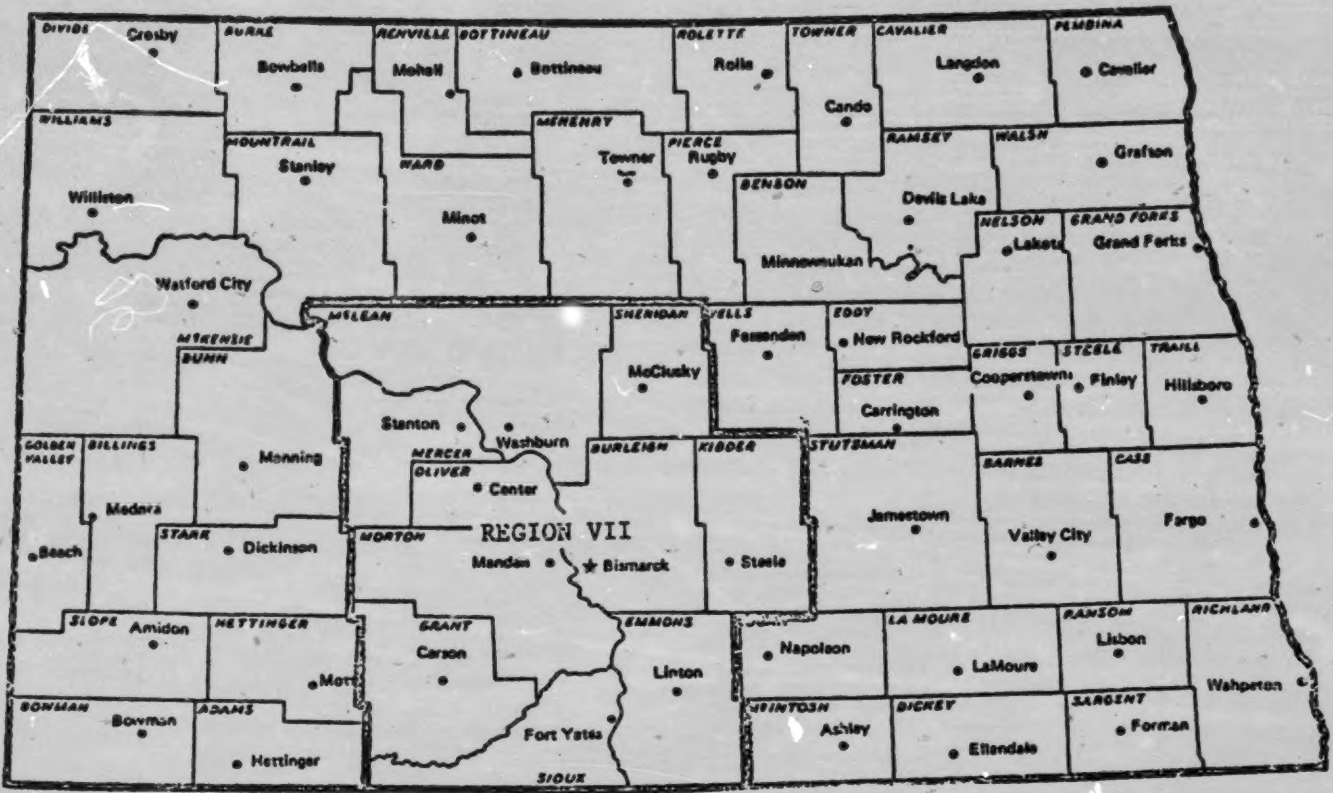
Figure	Title	Page
I	Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council for Development Area	1
II	Lewis and Clark Region: Density and Urbanization of Population (1970) - (Persons Per Square Mile)	5
III	Population Change in Region VII Counties 1970-72	13
IV	Lewis and Clark Region: Public Libraries and Areas Served	17

Chapter I

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Introduction

The Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council for Development area is made up of ten counties in the south central portion of North Dakota. The counties included in the area are Burleigh, Emmons, Grant, ~~Kidder~~, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Oliver, Sheridan and Sioux. The Lewis and Clark 1805 area is also known as Region VII, established by the Governor's Executive Order No. 49 issued in 1969. The ten counties cover approximately 13,992 square miles (8,954,880 acres) or about 20.2 percent of the state.



DIVIDE
Crosby
BURKE
Bowbells
RENVILLE
Mohall
BOTTINEAU
Bottineau
ROLETTE
Rolla
TOWNER
Cando
CAVALIER
Langdon
PEMBINA
Cavalier
WILLIAMS
Williston
MOUNTRAIL
Stanley
WARD
Minot
MCHENRY
Towner
PIERCE
Rugby
BENSON
Minnewaukan
RAMSEY
Devils Lake
WALSH
Grafton
NELSON
Lakota
GRAND FORKS
Grand Forks
Watford City
MCKENZIE
MCLEAN
SHERIDAN
McClusky
WELLS
Fessenden
EDDY
New Rockford
FOSTER
Carrington
GRIGGS
Cooperstown
STEELE
Finley
TRAILL
Hillsboro
DUNN
Manning
Stanton
Washburn
MERCER
OLIVER
Center
GOLDEN VALLEY
Beach
BILLINGS
Medora
STARK
Dickinson
MORTON
REGION VII
Mandan
Bismarck
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
Steele
STUTSMAN
Jamestown
BARNES
Valley City
CASS
Fargo
SLOPE
Amidon
HETTINGER
Mott
GRANT
Carson
EMMONS
Linton
LOGAN
Napoleon
LA MOURE
LaMoure
RANSOM
Lisbon
RICHLAND
Wahpeton
BOWMAN
Bowman
ADAMS
Hettinger
Fort Yates
SIOUX
MCINTOSH
Ashley
DICKEY
Ellendale
SARGENT
Forman

Figure I. Lewis and Clark 1805 Regional Council for Development Area

History

This area is extremely rich in historic and pre-historic value dating back to early Indian culture. Early fur traders, army posts, a water course to the Northwest, headquarters of the famous 7th Cavalry, and residence of the Mandan, Arikara, Hidatsa, and Dakota Indians are a few of the many items of historical significance in the settlement of the Northwest. The name "Lewis and Clark 1805" refers to the expedition of Captain Merriweather Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark who explored the Missouri and Columbia Rivers between 1804-1806. Lewis and Clark camped during the winter of 1804-05 at the Mandan Indian Villages located near the present site of Washburn, North Dakota. These historical items and many other add much to the culture and character of the area.

Climate

The climate is of the continental type typical of the Northern Great Plains. The temperature fluctuates over a wide range with a mean annual temperature of about 40.6° F - extremes of -52° and +110° having been recorded. The mean temperatures are 10.3° for January and 69.5° for July.

The average annual precipitation for the area is about 15.5 inches of which about 72 percent occurs during the growing season. The growing season varies considerably from year to year, but averages about 121 days in length.

Population 1920-1970

In the last fifty years the United States has nearly doubled its population, while the state of North Dakota and Region VII have lost population.

The region had its peak population during the 1930's and has steadily declined to 1970. The 1920 and 1970 populations are nearly identical, but the shift in population has been tremendous. The rural counties, excluding Sioux County, have lost between 20-60 percent of their populations and are still on the decline. The Mandan and Bismarck areas have picked up the slack and are helping maintain the area's population at its present level.

The internal movement in the last five decades is a result of the nation's trend toward urbanization. Even with this movement of people within the state, it still remains the most rural state in the nation.

Table 1

Lewis and Clark Region: Population 1920-1970

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	Growth Rate 60-70 (Percent)	Growth Rate 20-70 (Percent)
United States	105,710,620	123,202,624	132,164,569	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,184,771	13.3	92.2
North Dakota	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,761	- 2.3	- 4.5
Region VII	105,268	113,877	110,162	107,515	106,561	104,207	- 2.2	- 1.0
Burleigh	15,575	19,769	22,736	25,673	34,016	40,714	19.7	161.4
Emmons	12,467	12,467	11,699	9,715	8,462	7,200	-14.9	-42.2
Grant	9,553	10,134	8,264	7,114	6,248	5,009	-19.8	-47.5
Kidder	7,798	8,031	6,692	6,168	5,386	4,362	-19.0	-44.0
McLean	17,266	17,991	16,082	18,824	14,030	11,251	-19.8	-34.8
Mercer	8,224	9,516	9,611	8,686	6,805	6,175	- 9.3	-24.9
Morton	18,714	19,647	20,184	19,295	20,992	20,310	- 3.2	8.5
Oliver	4,425	4,262	3,859	3,091	2,610	2,322	-11.0	-47.5
Sheridan	7,935	7,373	6,616	5,253	4,350	3,232	-25.7	-59.2
Sioux	3,308	4,687	4,419	3,696	3,662	3,632	- 0.8	9.7
Bismarck	7,122	11,090	15,496	18,640	27,670	34,703	25.4	387.2
Mandan	4,336	5,037	6,685	7,298	10,525	11,093	5.4	155.8

Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970, and North Dakota, Facts Revealing the Values of Mid-Continent Living, prepared by Business and Industrial Development Department.

Rural and Urban Populations

According to the definition adopted for use in the 1970 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. Region VII only has two places containing an urban population and they are the cities of Bismarck and Mandan in Burleigh and Morton counties, respectively. The remaining population, outside of these two cities, is considered rural according to the Census definition.

The urban population is centrally located and acts as the trade center for most of the people in the region, although along the outer edges of the ten counties people are found being pulled from the Bismarck-Mandan area to the cities of Jamestown, Minot and Dickinson. The area is dotted with small cities, seven of which have populations between 1,000 and 2,500. These small cities provide the rural areas with most of their commercial needs.

North Dakota has the most rural population in the United States, having 55.7 percent of the people living in the rural area. In the United States the rural population comprised 36.5 percent of the population. However, the trend toward urbanization is rapidly increasing the percentage of urban population in the state.

The Lewis and Clark 1805 area is following the trend toward urbanization that the rest of the state is going through at this time. In 1920, the region had a rural population of 93,810 persons or 89.1 percent of the total population at that time. In 1970, the rural population decreased to 49,192 or 56.1 percent of the total population of the ten counties. This internal shift in the last fifty years is leaving the rural counties more sparsely populated each year.

The national average for population density is 52 people per square mile. This compares with the state average of 8.9 people per square mile and Region VII of 7.4 people per square mile. The population shift has left all the counties very sparsely populated except for Morton and Burleigh where the urban center is located.

Table 2

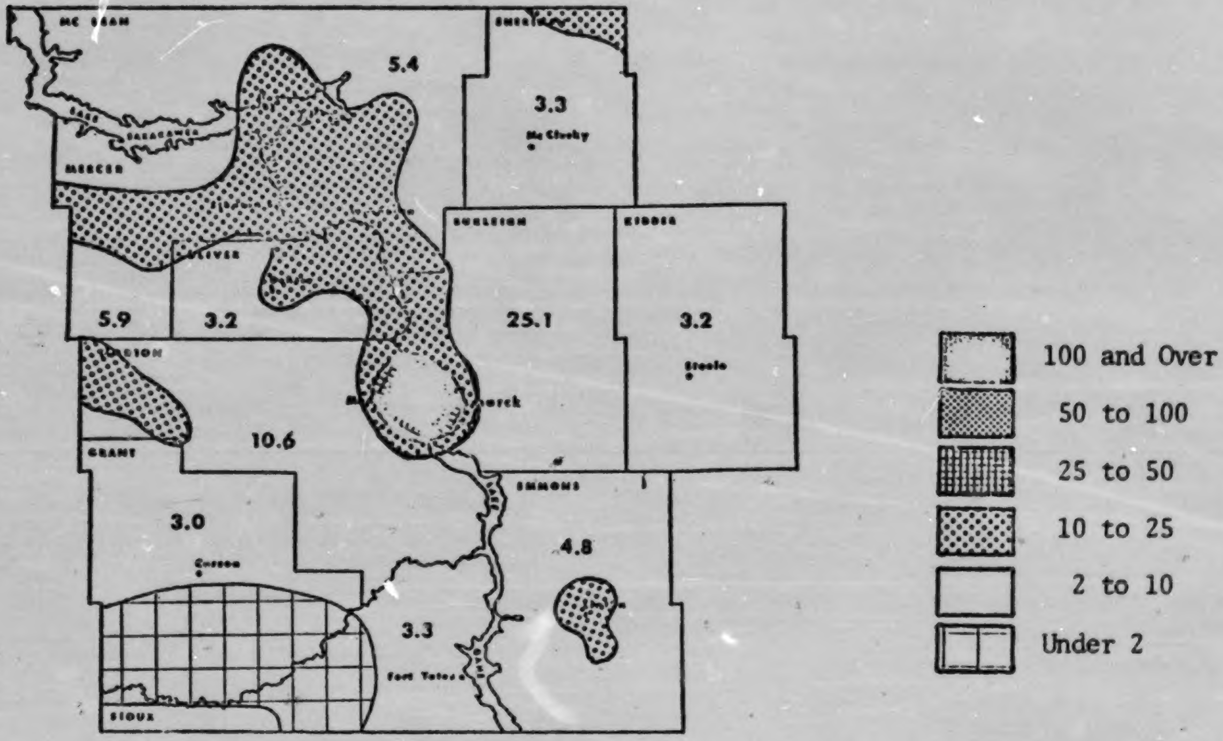
Lewis and Clark Region: Rural and Urban Populations (1970)

	Land Area In Sq. Miles 1970	Population	Population Per Sq. Mile	Urban Population	Urban Population % of Total	Population Of Rural Places 1,000 to 2,500	Other Rural	Total Rural Population % of Total
North Dakota	69,280	617,761	8.9	273,442	44.3	65,434	278,885	55.7
Region VII	13,992	104,207	7.4	45,796	43.9	9,219	49,192	56.1
Burleigh	1,625	40,714	25.1	34,703	85.2	-----	6,011	14.8
Emmons	1,503	7,200	4.8	-----	----	1,695	5,505	100.0
Grant	1,666	5,009	3.0	-----	----	-----	5,009	100.0
Kidder	1,358	4,362	3.2	-----	----	-----	4,362	100.0
McLean	2,065	11,251	5.4	-----	----	1,614	9,637	100.0
Mercer	1,042	6,175	5.9	-----	----	2,584	3,591	100.0
Morton	1,920	20,310	10.6	11,093	54.6	2,173	7,044	45.4
Oliver	721	2,322	3.2	-----	----	-----	2,322	100.0
Sheridan	989	3,232	3.3	-----	----	-----	3,232	100.0
Sioux	1,103	3,632	3.3	-----	----	1,153	2,479	100.0

Source: Number of Inhabitants, North Dakota PC(1) - A 36 1970, Table 9.

Figure II

Lewis and Clark Region: Density and Urbanization of Population (1970)
(Persons Per Square Mile)


MC LEAN
MERCER
OLIVER
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
GRANT
EMMONS
SIOUX
5.4
3.3
McClusky
5.9
3.2
25.1
3.2
Steele
10.6
3.0
Carson
4.8
3.3
Fort Yates
100 and Over
50 to 100
25 to 50
10 to 25
2 to 10
Under 2

Births, Deaths and Migration

There are three immediate precipitators of change over time in the number of residents of an area: births, deaths and migration across the boundary of the area.

For the Lewis and Clark 1805 area, migration rates are the most prominent factor in the current population trends. The movement of population out of the region and out of the state is the strongest contributing force to the loss of population in the area. Although the overall population for the region has not dropped significantly, seven of the counties have had a net out-migration rate of over 20 percent of their residents in the last decade.

In the last ten years the birth rate for the ten counties has declined following the national trends. The availability and reliability of new birth control methods as well as the national push for smaller families have been major factors in the decline of the number of births in this area.

The death rate for this area has remained about the same for the past few years, and there is no indication of any changing trends in this area.

Table 3

Lewis and Clark Region: Births, Deaths and Migration

	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 1969	Births 61-70	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population 1969	Deaths 61-70	Net Migration Percent	Migration 61-70
Region VII	NA	22,083	NA	8,523	-14.9	-15,905
Burleigh	19.0	8,441	7.3	2,553	2.4	810
Emmons	18.4	1,656	7.8	624	-27.1	- 2,294
Grant	13.5	997	8.4	496	-28.3	- 1,767
Kidder	15.6	873	11.0	454	-26.8	- 1,443
McLean	12.1	2,193	9.3	1,234	-26.6	- 3,738
Mercer	17.6	1,135	11.6	568	-17.6	- 1,197
Morton	15.7	4,616	8.0	1,766	-16.8	- 3,532
Oliver	17.8	414	4.3	157	-20.5	- 536
Sheridan	15.4	584	11.2	333	-31.5	- 1,369
Sioux	23.7	1,174	9.1	365	-22.9	- 839

Source: County and City Data Book, 1972, North Dakota State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Age, Sex, and Marital Status

As might be expected, the male and female populations in the ten counties are nearly the same with 50.4 percent being female and 49.6 percent being male. The female population is larger around the urban center of Bismarck and Mandan, while the male populations are larger in the more rural areas.

The dependent population of persons under 20 years of age is 42.5 percent of the region's total population. This percentage is 4.6 percent higher than the same percentage for the nation. On the other hand the percentage of persons between the ages of 20 and 64 for the area is lower than that of the national. The reason for this is that many of the people in this age group are moving out of the area.

The youngest county in the region is Sioux County where 60.4 percent of the population is under the age of 20. Mercer County has 46.3 percent of their population over the age of 44, making it the oldest county of the ten. (See Table 5 for complete data.)

Marital status for the area is represented by Table 4.

Table 4

Lewis and Clark Region: Marital Status (Persons 14 and Over) Number and Percentage[1]

	Single	Married	Separated[2]	Widowed	Divorced	Total Persons 14 & Over
Region VII	19,697 (27.0)	47,219 (64.7)	374 (0.5)	4,964 (6.8)	1,084 (1.5)	72,964
Burleigh	7,853 (27.4)	18,362 (64.2)	162 (0.6)	1,804 (6.3)	591 (2.1)	28,610
Emmons	1,396 (28.7)	3,076 (63.3)	13 (0.3)	316 (7.4)	28 (0.6)	4,861
Grant	999 (27.9)	2,340 (65.1)	10 (0.3)	212 (5.9)	24 (0.7)	3,575
Kidder	854 (27.4)	2,053 (65.8)	12 (0.4)	194 (6.2)	20 (0.6)	3,121
McLean	2,114 (25.9)	5,297 (64.8)	33 (0.4)	655 (8.0)	104 (1.3)	8,170
Mercer	977 (21.8)	3,159 (70.4)	18 (0.4)	311 (6.9)	38 (0.8)	4,485
Morton	3,644 (26.2)	9,030 (64.9)	55 (0.4)	1,053 (7.6)	192 (1.4)	13,919
Oliver	444 (27.6)	1,095 (68.1)	6 (0.4)	57 (3.5)	11 (0.7)	1,607
Sheridan	604 (25.1)	1,631 (67.7)	1 (0.0)	156 (6.5)	17 (0.7)	2,408
Sioux	812 (36.8)	1,176 (53.3)	64 (2.9)	161 (7.3)	59 (2.8)	2,208

[1] The percentage is taken from the total persons 14 and over.

[2] The number of separated persons is included in the married column.

Source: Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 36, North Dakota, Table 37.

Table 5

Lewis and Clark Region: Age of Residents (Number and Percentage)

	14 & Under	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over	Total
Region VII	33,812 (32.4)	10,482 (10.1)	6,051 (5.8)	11,300 (10.8)	11,555 (11.1)	11,435 (11.0)	19,572 (18.8)	104,207
Burleigh	13,017 (32.0)	4,140 (10.2)	3,073 (7.5)	5,216 (12.8)	4,718 (11.6)	4,041 (9.9)	6,509 (16.0)	40,714
Emmons	2,533 (35.2)	752 (10.4)	296 (4.1)	604 (8.4)	765 (10.6)	797 (11.1)	1,453 (20.2)	7,200
Grant	1,568 (31.3)	537 (10.7)	221 (4.4)	440 (8.8)	551 (11.0)	617 (12.3)	1,075 (21.5)	5,009
Kidder	1,352 (31.0)	467 (10.7)	191 (4.4)	402 (9.2)	491 (11.3)	544 (12.5)	915 (21.0)	4,362
McLean	3,375 (30.0)	1,094 (9.7)	473 (4.2)	1,003 (8.9)	1,127 (10.0)	1,468 (13.0)	2,711 (24.1)	11,251
Mercer	1,834 (29.7)	523 (8.5)	287 (4.6)	649 (10.5)	642 (10.4)	798 (12.9)	1,442 (23.4)	6,175
Morton	6,913 (34.0)	2,048 (10.1)	1,081 (5.3)	2,052 (10.1)	2,265 (11.2)	2,061 (10.1)	3,890 (19.2)	20,310
Oliver	788 (33.9)	210 (9.0)	127 (5.5)	228 (9.8)	262 (11.3)	295 (12.7)	412 (17.7)	2,322
Sheridan	911 (28.2)	280 (8.7)	116 (3.6)	307 (9.5)	391 (12.1)	459 (14.2)	768 (23.8)	3,232
Sioux	1,521 (47.1)	431 (13.3)	186 (5.8)	399 (12.3)	343 (10.6)	355 (11.0)	397 (12.3)	3,632

Source: Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 36, North Dakota, Table 35.

Minority Population

The Lewis and Clark 1805 area has a white population of 97 percent. The Indian population is the only significant minority group in the area, having a population of 3,027. Over 60 percent of the Indian population lives in Sioux County, the North Dakota section of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. McLean and Mercer counties, parts of which are located in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, have an Indian population of 613 and Burleigh County has an Indian population of 428. Other races in the area represent only one-tenth of one percent of the population.

Table 6

Lewis and Clark Region: Minority Population (Number and Percentage)

	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Other Races
Region VII	104,207	101,049 (97.0)	3,027 (2.9)	30 (0.0)	101 (0.1)
Burleigh	40,714	40,220 (98.8)	428 (1.1)	19 (0.0)	47 (0.1)
Emmons	7,200	7,192 (99.9)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	6 (0.1)
Grant	5,009	4,996 (99.7)	12 (0.2)	--------	1 (0.0)
Kidder	4,362	4,352 (99.8)	-----------	2 (0.0)	8 (0.2)
McLean	11,251	10,693 (95.0)	541 (4.8)	1 (0.0)	16 (0.1)
Mercer	6,175	6,100 (98.8)	72 (1.2)	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Morton	20,310	20,189 (99.4)	104 (0.5)	4 (0.0)	13 (0.1)
Oliver	2,322	2,309 (99.4)	13 (0.6)	--------	---------
Sheridan	3,232	3,226 (99.8)	6 (0.2)	--------	---------
Sioux	3,632	1,772 (48.8)	1,850 (50.9)	1 (0.0)	9 (0.2)

Source: Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 36, North Dakota, Table 34.

Education

Region VII has 62 operating public school districts, 15 non-public schools and 3 Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. The schools in the region have a total enrollment for kindergarten through twelfth grade of 28,069 students, which is 26.9 percent of the total population. The student teacher ratio is approximately 18.7 students for each professional teacher in the area.

All the educational institutions beyond high school are located in Bismarck where there are two colleges and several vocational schools. Mary College is a four-year private school with a total enrollment of 749 full and part-time students. The other college in the area is Bismarck Junior College with a total enrollment of 1,708 full and part-time students. There are seven other vocational schools in Bismarck offering a variety of trades for the students enrolled.

Burleigh County has the highest proportion of high school and college graduates in the ten county area. Bismarck is the urban center and the location of the State Capitol and accounts for the high educational level in the county.

The national median of school years completed for persons 25 years old and over is 12.1 years. The state's median years is 12.0 years. All the counties in the region except Burleigh are below these medians.

The formal education attainment level for this area is very low and one of the big contributors to this is that much of the population migration occurs before the age of 25. The young people that this area is losing are the more formally educated people, therefore lowering the proportion of high school and college graduates.

Table 7

Lewis and Clark Region: Education Level Attained
(By Years)
For Persons 25 Years and Over
Number and Percent[1]

	Total Population 25 Yrs. & Over	Median Years	8 or Less # & %	9-11 # & %	12 # & %	13-15 # & %	16 & Over # & %
Region VII	53,871	NA	24,355 (45.2)	5,082 (9.4)	13,249 (24.6)	7,150 (13.3)	4,035 (7.5)
Burleigh	20,490	12.3	6,446 (31.5)	1,813 (8.8)	5,863 (28.6)	3,874 (18.9)	2,494 (12.2)
Emmons	3,619	8.7	2,239 (61.9)	276 (7.6)	661 (18.3)	324 (9.0)	119 (3.3)
Grant	2,683	8.8	1,491 (55.6)	274 (10.2)	636 (23.7)	219 (8.2)	63 (2.3)
Kidder	2,361	8.8	1,309 (55.4)	272 (11.5)	545 (23.1)	180 (7.6)	55 (2.3)
McLean	6,302	10.2	2,903 (46.1)	634 (10.1)	1,5[illegible] (25.0)	823 (13.1)	364 (5.8)
Mercer	3,529	8.6	2,219 (62.9)	339 (9.6)	612 (17.3)	235 (6.7)	124 (3.5)
Morton	10,265	9.0	5,255 (51.2)	870 (8.5)	2,390 (23.3)	1,112 (10.8)	638 (6.2)
Oliver	1,179	8.8	687 (58.3)	157 (13.3)	222 (18.8)	88 (7.5)	25 (2.1)
Sheridan	1,925	8.7	1,150 (59.7)	184 (9.6)	367 (19.1)	168 (8.7)	56 (2.9)
Sioux	1,518	10.2	656 (43.2)	263 (17.3)	375 (24.7)	127 (8.4)	97 (6.4)

[1] The percentage is taken from the total number of persons 25 and over.

Source: Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 36, North Dakota, Table 120.

Employment

The Lewis and Clark 1805 area has 37,364 people in the civilian labor force. Of these people in the labor force, 4.6 percent are unemployed. The labor force is made up of all persons 16 years and older who are working, waiting for work or looking for work.

There are 35,629 employed persons in Region VII. Of these persons, twenty-two percent are working as farmers, farm managers, farm laborers or farm foremen. Agriculture is the dominant employment activity in the area and is considerably above the national average. Other major contributors to the labor force are wholesale and retail trade, 21 percent of local employment and government 15 percent.

The following table depicts the occupations of employed persons in the region.

Table 8

Lewis and Clark Region: Occupations

	Region VII # & %[1]	Burleigh	Emmons	Grant	Kidder	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Oliver	Sheridan	Sioux
Total Employed Persons	35,629	15,866	1,838	1,608	1,318	3,514	2,132	6,521	779	1,118	935
Professional	5,039 (14.1)	2,873	178	147	111	453	199	822	34	86	136
Management	3,335 (9.4)	1,922	145	116	79	294	147	492	25	66	49
Sales Workers	2,214 (6.2)	1,348	95	67	33	139	64	401	10	47	10
Clerical	4,785 (13.4)	3,059	122	86	74	321	146	719	56	84	118
Craftmen Foreman	3,831 (10.8)	1,821	89	73	49	334	296	937	78	92	62
Operatives Except Transport	1,359 (3.8)	646	68	15	44	86	96	363	11	18	12
Transport Operatives	1,081 (3.0)	419	94	18	33	83	81	294	--	25	34
Laborers Except Farm	970 (2.7)	411	12	--	27	84	131	233	18	34	20
All Farm Workers	7,855 (22.0)	883	779	961	738	1,198	699	1,210	490	597	300
Service Workers	4,628 (13.0)	2,242	249	107	114	461	244	930	50	59	172
Private Household Workers	532 (1.5)	242	7	18	16	61	29	120	7	10	22

All occupations conform to Census definitions.

[1] The percentage is of total employed, 16 years old and older.

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1) 36, North Dakota, Table 122.

Family Income

There are 25,223 families in the ten county area with a median family income of $7,824 for 1970. This figure is substantially greater than the median income in 1960. Despite this substantial increase, median income for this area is significantly below the national median income level of $9,536.

The rural counties of the region have lower income levels with Sioux County having the lowest median income level of $5,100. The urban communities of Mandan and Bismarck generate a much higher family income level with their median being around $9,000.

The 1970 Census introduced a variable index of poverty that takes into consideration the number of persons in a family in addition to other related factors. There are 14.8 percent of the families in this area having incomes less than poverty level with many of the counties having a much higher proportion of low income families.

Table 9

Lewis and Clark Region: Family Income (1970)

	Total Number Families	Mean Family Income	Median Family Income	% of Families[1] With Income Poverty Level
Region VII	25,223	$ 8,894	$7,824	14.8
Burleigh	9,816	10,291	9,372	9.0
Emmons	1,621	10,007	7,417	16.7
Grant	1,235	7,625	5,634	24.1
Kidder	1,100	7,336	5,422	22.8
McLean	2,863	7,911	7,106	17.9
Mercer	1,629	7,546	6,714	17.7
Morton	4,807	8,053	7,420	13.4
Oliver	597	7,288	6,539	18.3
Sheridan	875	8,261	6,287	23.9
Sioux	680	6,265	5,100	38.2

[1] The definition for poverty level is that used in the 1970 Census.

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1) - C 36, North Dakota.

Trends in Population

Region VII has apparently experienced an increase in population in the first few years of this decade. The estimates are that the population has grown from 104,207 to over 108,500. If these estimates are correct, this is a marked increase from past populations. The last time Region VII had a population over 108,000 was somewhere between 1940 and 1950. The estimates of population change by county are depicted by the following table and map.

Table 10

Lewis and Clark Region: Estimates of Population Change (1970-1973)

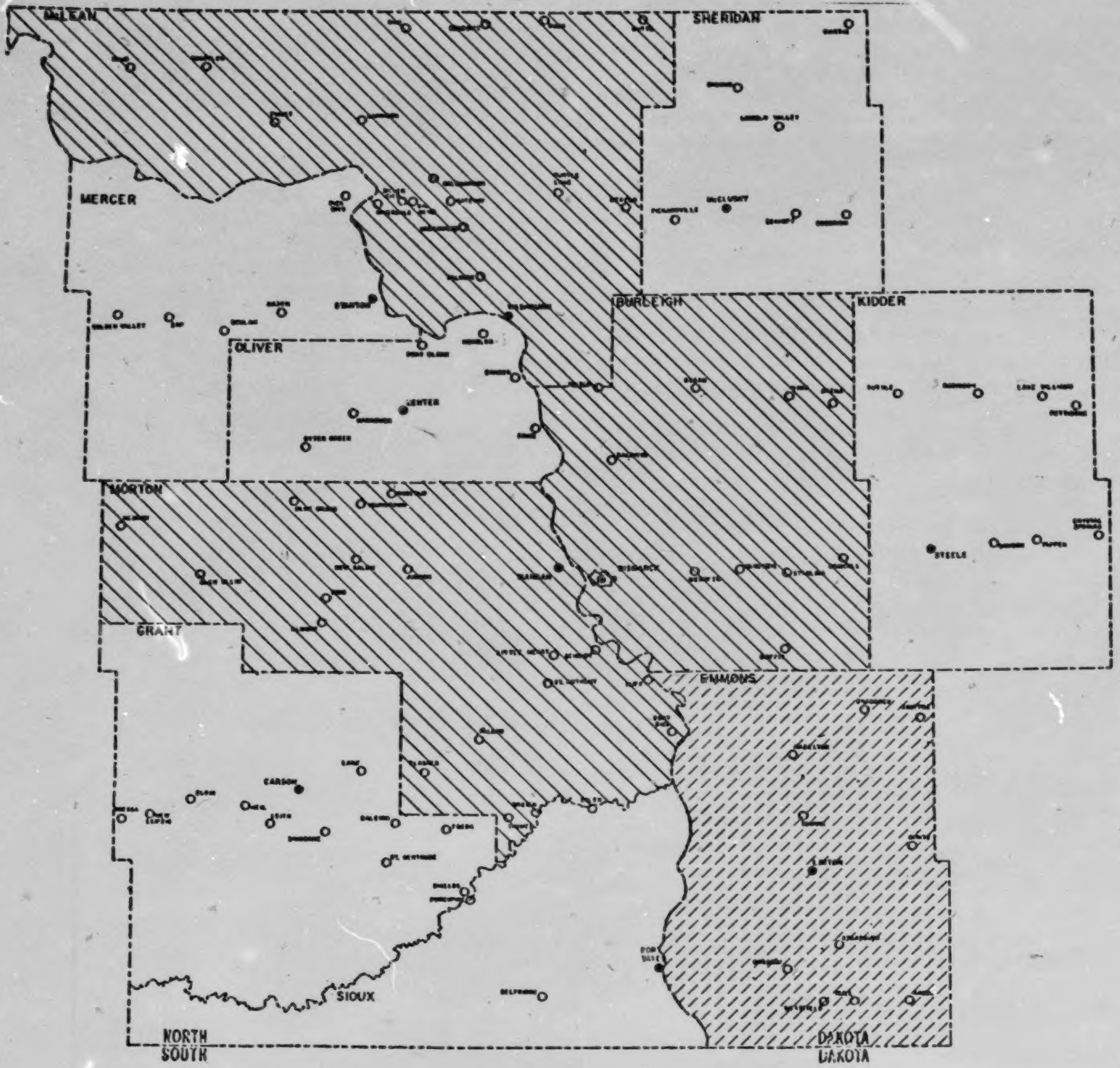
	Number	Percentage
Burleigh	2,400	5.8
Emmons	-300	-3.6
Grant	100	2.4
Kidder	100	2.1
McLean	500	4.2
Mercer	(Z)*	-0.2
Morton	600	3.0
Oliver	100	3.1
Sheridan	100	2.9
Sioux	400	11.2
	4,300	4.1

* Z is less than 50 or less than .05 percent.

Source: Current Population Reports, Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, Estimates of the Population of North Dakota Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1972 and 1973, U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census (Series P-26, No. 60), March 1974, Page 3.

Figure III

Population Change in Region VII Counties 1970-72


McLEAN
SHERIDAN
MERCER
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
OLIVER
CENTER
MORTON
BISMARCK
STEELE
GRANT
EMMONS
CARSON
SIOUX
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA

▧ Gained More Than 100

▨ Lost More Than 100

☐ Stable

It is not known whether this trend in increased population will continue. In regard to the estimates stated previously, a contention of some limited growth occurring in the region can be supported.

The movement of population to the urban center also continues as indicated by the increases of population in Burleigh and Morton counties. The Bismarck area is especially growing at a rapid rate. The Bismarck Community Development Office developed some estimates for 1975 which stated that the Bismarck population would exceed 44,000 persons in that year.* This is a 27 percent increase over a five year period. The estimated population for 1980 from the same report is 53,628.

The impending coal development will also be a factor in the growth of this area. The creation of a larger job market will account for a large influx of people. Most of the impact of this development will take place in Oliver, Mercer and McLean counties, although the growth center will also be absorbing some of the effect. At this time there have not been any reliable projections made in regard to this growth. This report is unable to accurately assess the magnitude and retention period for such population increases, but this report does recognize the fact that it is absolutely essential to obtain these figures for future planning in the area.

---

* Source: Revised Population Estimates for Bismarck, prepared by the Community Development Office.

Chapter II

EXISTING LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK 1805 REGION - AN OVERVIEW

Region VII is dotted with public library facilities. Each of these facilities serves a certain political subdivision and a specific population. In this section a look is taken at each of these individual libraries and their overall effectiveness in serving the library needs of the people in this region.

Inventory

Presently the region is served by eighteen public libraries with varying degrees of service. Several different types of libraries are in the study area including city, county, multi-county, association and branch libraries. Listed below by county are the libraries and type in Region VII.

County	Name	Type
Burleigh	Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	City
Emmons	Linton Public	City
Grant	Elgin Public	Association
Kidder	Kidder County, Steele	County
	Steele Public	Association
McLean	McLean-Mercer, Riverdale	Multi-county
	Garrison Public	Branch of County
	Turtle Lake Public	City
	Underwood Public	City
Mercer	Beulah Public	Branch of County
	Hazen Public	Branch of County
Morton	Morton County, Mandan	County
	Mandan Public	City
	Hebron Public	Association
	Glen Ullin Public	Association
	New Salem Public	Association
Oliver	None	
Sheridan	Goodrich Public	City
Sioux	Sioux County, Fort Yates	County

Population and Area Served

Region VII has a total population of 104,207; of this population 83,267 people or 79.9 percent are served by free public library service through the political subdivision in which they reside. This leaves 20,940 residents of the ten counties without free library service other than that provided by the State Library. (See Figure IV for location and area served by public libraries.)

Burleigh County has one public library located in Bismarck. The Veterans Memorial Public serves the 37,000 residents of the city. The remainder of the county does not technically have free service, although Veterans Memorial and Mandan Public libraries have been compensated by federal funds which are administered by the State Library for non-resident service. These funds have provided free service to any resident of North Dakota at those two libraries. Presently no wide area service programs are in operation.

The five libraries in Morton County provide service to every resident of the county. The Mandan Public Library serves the people of Mandan, and the rest of the county is served by the Morton County Library and Bookmobile. The remaining libraries in the county are located in smaller communities and present dual service to their residents.

In McLean and Mercer Counties most of the library service is provided by the McLean-Mercer Regional Library which includes the main library at Riverdale, branches at Garrison, Hazen, Beulah, and Washburn, and the bookmobile. Also in McLean County there are two small community libraries in Underwood and Turtle Lake. These two cities are also served by the county library.

The only service in Emmons County is for the residents of Linton who are served by the Linton Public Library. The rest of the county which is not served has a population of 5,505.

Both Kidder and Sioux Counties have county libraries. In Kidder there is a main library in Steele and bookmobile service throughout the county. Steele also has a small community library. The Sioux County Library provides service to its residents through its bookmobile.

There are three counties in the region with very minimal service. These counties are Sheridan, Oliver and Grant which have a total population of 10,563. Goodrich has a very small public library that is used infrequently. Elgin has a similar library to serve the people of that community.

Table 11 depicts the people being served by the one or more of the political subdivisions in which they reside. It is realized that many of these libraries are not totally restrictive to non-residents, even though the non-residents do not actually participate in the payment for the library service.

Figure IV

Lewis and Clark Region: Public Libraries and Areas Served

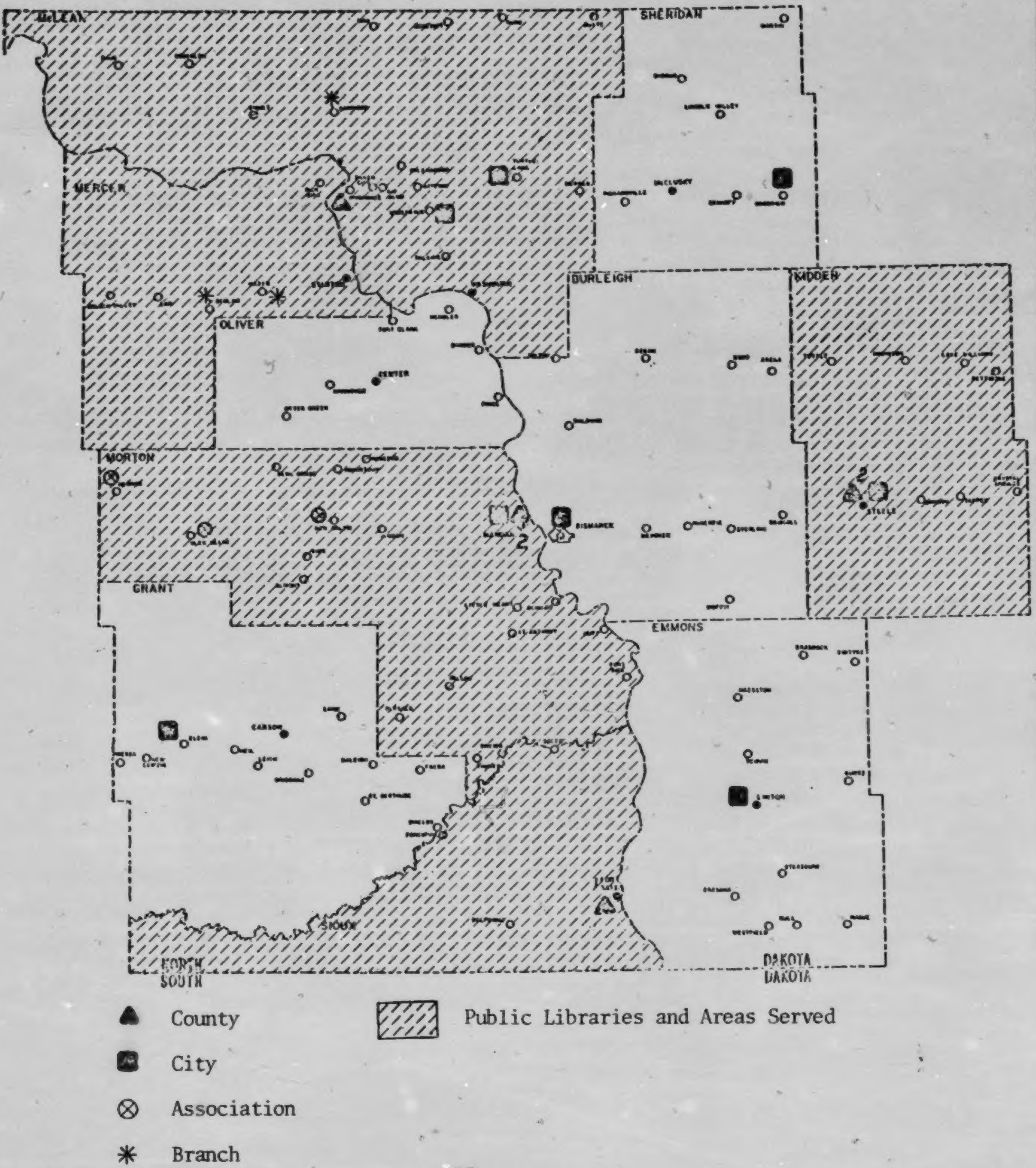

McLEAN
SHERIDAN
MERCER
OLIVER
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
MORTON
GRANT
EMMONS
SIOUX
CENTER
McCLUSKY
BISMARCK
STEELE
CARSON
LINTON
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
County
City
Association
Branch
Public Libraries and Areas Served

Table 11

Lewis and Clark Region: Population with Local Free Public Library Service

	Served	Non-served
Burleigh	34,703	6,011
Emmons	1,695	5,505
Grant	839	4,170
Kidder	4,362	-0-
McLean	11,251	-0-
Mercer	6,175	-0-
Morton	20,310	-0-
Oliver	-0-	2,322
Sheridan	300	2,932
Sioux	3,632	-0-
Total	83,267	20,940

Number of People Served by More Than One Library*

Morton	3,116
McLean	1,493
Kidder	696
Total	5,305

* Branch libraries are considered as part of the main library.

Library Finances

Represented in the following pages is a complete financial statement for the libraries in Region VII. This statement was taken from the individual annual reports for fiscal year 1974. Included are only those libraries which submitted reports for that year. Finances for many of the libraries have changed since these reports were submitted. For instance, the McLean-Mercer Regional Library has increased its mill rates recently and eliminated its revenue sharing money. These reports were used because at the writing of this section they were the most complete data available.

Table 12

Lewis and Clark Region: Financial Statement of Libraries
(Based on 1973-74 Annual Reports)

Income

Local Tax Levy	$249,939.00
State and Federal Grants	-0-
Revenue Sharing	1,610.00
Other	19,398.00
Total	$270,947.00

Expenditures (Including Special Accounts)

	Salaries and Wages	$147,498.00
	Fees and Services	36,751.00
	Library Materials	48,695.00
	Other	6,610.00
	Total Operating Expenses	239,554.00
	Capital Expenditures	18,368.00
	Total Operating and Capital Expenditures	257,922.00
	Transfer to Investments	15,324.00
	Total Expenditures	273,246.00
I.	Operating Cash on Hand, July, 1, 1973	51,092.00
	Total Income	270,947.00
	Total Operating	322,039.00
	Total Expenditures	273,246.00
	Total Cash on Hand, July 1, 1974	48,793.00

Table 13

Lewis and Clark Region: Income by Library and Source

Library	Mill Rate	Tax Levy	Fed. Revenue Sharing	State and Fed. Grants	Other	Total
Veterans Memorial	4	$147,975.00	-0-	-0-	$13,331.00	$161,306.00
McLean-Mercer Regional	1.35	38,339.00	$1,360.00	-0-	519.00	40,218.00
Mandan Public	4	28,194.00	-0-	-0-	5,288.00	33,481.00
Morton County	1	17,800.00	-0-	-0-	NR*	17,800.00
Kidder County	1.05	8,320.00	-0-	-0-	61.00	8,382.00
Sioux County	2	4,142.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,142.00
Linton Public	4	4,435.00	-0-	-0-	146.00	4,581.00
Hebron Public	.17	NR	-0-	-0-	NR	NR
Glen Ullin Public	0	300.00	250.00	-0-	6.00	556.00
New Salem Public	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	47.00	47.00
Underwood Public	4	NR	-0-	-0-	NR	NR
Turtle Lake Public	1.13	434.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	434.00
Goodrich Public	3	NR	-0-	-0-	NR	NR
		$249,939.00	$1,610.00	-0-	$19,398.00	$270,947.00

* Not reporting.

Table 14

Lewis and Clark Region: Library Operating Expenses, 1973-74

Library	Salaries and Wages	Fees and Services	Library Materials	Other	Expenditures	Total
Veterans Memorial	$ 82,160.00	$20,431.00	$31,546.00	$4,582.00	$17,418.00	$156,137.00
McLean-Mercer Regional	22,714.00	3,281.00	5,540.00	1,151.00	544.00	33,230.00
Mandan Public	19,806.00	6,732.00	6,848.00	707.00	-0-	34,093.00
Morton County	13,930.00	1,200.00	2,750.00	-0-	-0-	17,880.00
Kidder County	5,559.00	4,372.00	700.00	-0-	-0-	10,631.00
Sioux County	1,684.00	376.00	103.00	55.00	-0-	2,218.00
Linton Public	1,411.00	54.00	950.00	74.00	406.00	2,895.00
Hebron Public	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Glen Ullin Public	-0-	305.00	246.00	41.00	-0-	592.00
New Salem Public	-0-	-0-	12.00	-0-	-0-	12.00
Underwood Public	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Turtle Lake Public	234.00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	234.00
Goodrich Public	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	$147,498.00	$36,751.00	$48,695.00	$6,610.00	$18,368.00	$257,922.00

This chapter has presented a brief overview of the libraries in the region. In the following chapter each of the libraries is described separately.

Chapter III

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK 1805 REGION

The following description of individual libraries contains information obtained from the annual reports submitted to the State Library Commission for the fiscal year 1974 and personal interviews with the librarians. Several libraries are not included or just partially included in this section. Elgin, Steele, and Goodrich are not included because they are not legally established and do not submit annual reports to the State Library Commission. The branch libraries of Garrison, Hazen, Beulah and Washburn will be included with the McLean-Mercer Regional Library.

Following each library is a sheet showing a comparison of each library's existing condition with the standards set by the North Dakota State Library Commission. A complete list of standards is located at the end of this report.

Veterans Memorial Public Library

Veterans Memorial Public Library is the largest and best equipped library in the region. It also serves the greatest number of people and operates with a larger budget than any other library in the area. Serving the 37,000 residents of Bismarck, the library acts as one of the community's primary service centers.

The Bismarck Library was started in 1915 when a commercial club solicited donations of books and magazines to create a reading room. The initial collection was nearly 3,000 books. The first library building was completed in 1917 and housed the library for 46 years. The new building, which opened in 1963, was built with funds from Burleigh County's Veterans Memorial levy. Over the years the Bismarck Library has grown considerably and today is one of the best facilities in the state.

The new library building contains three times as much space as in the old building. There are 15,000 square feet of space in the eleven year old structure and enough shelving to accommodate 70,000 books. The library has a seating capacity of 90 readers. Also available is a meeting room in the basement which has seating for 100 people.

Veterans Memorial is involved in many activities which expand library service into new directions. The Information and Referral Center, started in January 1974, is one of these, and it continues to grow into a very valued service for the residents of Bismarck. The center provides an expanded reference service in order to meet the citizens' increasing needs for personal and community information. Other special services provided by Veterans Memorial seek to aid persons of all ages and groups. Listed on the following page are several of these services and activities.*

---

* This list was obtained from a planning study done by VMPL - "Design for a Decade".

Service Activities

Elderly

Shut-in service - free pickup and delivery of books
Senior cinema - Monday night films in centers
Mini branch libraries - 5 locations
Free service for 65 years or more - photocopy, picture rental
Use of van for City Meals Program
Dakota Crafts - crafts for and by elderly
Free income tax service - through cooperative efforts of Mary College

Adult

Mother's program - educational programs
Wednesday night films
Sewing pattern file
Welcome Wagon packet furnished by library
Business and Consumer Collection
Picture rental
Community calendar
People to People Index
Photocopying
Meeting room and kitchen facilities

Young Adult and Children

Annual babysitting workshop
Workshops on employment - understanding applications, interviews
Thursday story hours
Annual sponsored holidays - Hans Brinker speed skating tournament, Children's Day (pet show, parade)
Special holiday programs
Summer reading program - drama, films, crafts, puppets
Poster sales
Chess sets
Pop machine
Puppet workshops

As was mentioned earlier, the Veterans Memorial Library has the largest collections of materials in Region VII. Table 15 represents that collection.

Table 15

Collections of the Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck

Printed Material

	BOOKS					Pamphlets
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	
At beginning of year	13,530	34,020	47,550	14,942	62,492	3,200
(+) Added during year	463	1,420	1,883	342	2,225	350
(-) Withdrawn during year	15	66	81	30	111	
Total at end of year	13,978	35,374	49,352	15,254	64,606	3,550

Audio-Visual Material

	Phonorecords					Framed Pictures
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	
At beginning of year	665			1,100		72
(+) Added during year	122			36		
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year	787			1,136		72

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-Strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (Specify)
At beginning of year	0	28	111	400	494		
(+) Added during year	52	1	23	1,600	110		
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year	52	29	134	2,000	604		

The library currently receives 381 periodicals and 26 newspapers. Over 40 percent of these periodicals are kept over six years in their back files.

Pre-school through sixth grade are considered juveniles and seventh grade and older are defined as adults. In the reporting year the Bismarck Library had 14,343 registered borrowers or about 41 percent of the total population of Bismarck.

Adult circulation decreased over fiscal year 1973 by four tenths of one percent, and juvenile circulation decreased 9 percent over the same period. The following list represents the total circulation for fiscal year 1974.

Table 16

Circulation (1973-74) - Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck

Printed Material

Adult Fiction	58,155
Adult Non-fiction	43,828
Total	101,983
Juvenile	79,093
Pamphlets	778
Total Printed Material	181,859

Non-printed Material

Films	190
Tapes and Phonorecords	6,603
Filmstrips	94
Framed Pictures	84
Slides	880
Total Non-printed Material	7,851
Total Circulation	189,710

Additional circulation came through interlibrary loans and photocopies. There were 735 loans received by the library and 811 loans made to other libraries. Veterans Memorial supplied 517 photocopies in lieu of circulation.

Table 17 is a list of hours for each day and the total for the week.

Table 17

Hours of Service - Veterans Memorial Public Library

	Winter Hours Open	Total	Summer Hours Open	Total
Monday	9-9	12	9-9	12
Tuesday	9-9	12	9-9	12
Wednesday	9-9	12	9-9	12
Thursday	9-9	12	9-9	12
Friday	9-9	12	9-5	8
Saturday	9-5	8	9-1	4
Sunday	1-5	4	-	-
Total		72		60

At the time when the annual report was submitted Veterans Memorial had eight full-time employees including the library director, the head of reference services, the head of processing, the head of young people's services, two circulation supervisors, a mending clerk and the custodian. The library is well staffed with the employees having library science and English backgrounds.

Table 18

Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Veterans Memorial Population served 34,703

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

		Library	Standard
C.	Finance Mill levy	4.0	4.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

		Library	Standard
E.	Hours of service # of hours	72 & 60	60-75

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director - (x) Yes ( ) No

(Table 18, cont.)

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(x) Yes ( ) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	64,606	50,000-80,000
Added books	2,225	5,000-7,500
% of adult books	76%	65-75%
% withdrawn to added	5%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	111	1,112

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	381	174
3. Phonorecords	1,136	1,735
Added annually	36	347
4. Newspapers	2 Bis. & Mandan	Local
	6 State dailies	Regional
	12 Out of state	National

I. Interlibrary service - (x) Yes ( ) No

735 In 811 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	15,000	15,000-20,000

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

Mandan Public Library

In 1896, through the efforts of the members of a women's club, the Mandan Public Library was started. Since that time the quarters have changed several times, and the collection has grown several times over. It was not until 1939 when the library moved to the Memorial Building that the city assumed responsibility for the library. In 1963 the library was moved to its present location in the old post office building. Money from the building fund combined with money received from the sale of land for the new post office provided funds for the acquisition and remodeling of the building. The building has about 5,270 square feet usable for library purposes; there is presently shelving for about 38,000 volumes and seats for

32 readers. The library is now being remodeled again to provide better use of basement areas and a Bicentennial Room for conferences and reading on the main level.

Today the Mandan Public Library serves the 11,400 residents of the city. A service outlet is operated at the Golden Age Home, and new service outlets are being planned for the hospital, the county jail and the Heartview Foundation.

The collection now contains about 36,000 books, small collections of cassettes and phonograph records, 83 current periodicals and four newspapers (Table 19).

Table 19

Collections of the Mandan Public Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	12,909	8,399	21,308	9,349	30,657	3,603
(+) Added during year	2,520	2,510	5,030	510	5,540	961
(-) Withdrawn during year	10	21	31	40	71	15
Total at end of year	15,419	10,888	26,307	9,819	36,126	4,549

Audio-Visual Material

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year	72			640	12	3
(+) Added during year	30			146		
(-) Withdrawn during year	2			2		
Total at end of year	100			784	12	3

There are 2,366 adults and 3,918 juveniles registered at the Mandan Library. This represents about 11 percent of the adult population and 18 percent of the juvenile population for Mandan.

Both the adult and juvenile circulation figures changed drastically in fiscal year 1974. The adult circulation increased 26 percent, while the juvenile circulation decreased 22 percent. The circulation, meaning the actual number of items loaned is given in Table 20.

Table 20

Circulation (1973-74) - Mandan Public Library

Printed Material	
Adult Fiction	34,954
Adult Non-fiction	27,436
Total	62,390
Juvenile	31,676
Pamphlets	411
Total Printed Material	94,477
Non-printed Material	
Films	0
Tapes and Phonorecords	5,227
Filmstrips	51
Framed Pictures	3
Slides	0
Total Non-printed Material	5,281
Total Circulation	99,758

Also included as indirect circulation service is interlibrary loan. The Mandan Library received 1,001 loans from other libraries and made 1,308 loans to other libraries. The estimated number of reference transactions which took place during the year was 3,677.

The library just recently received a photocopy machine, and this should increase their indirect circulation figures considerably for the next year.

The library hours are listed in Table 21.

Table 21

Hours of Service - Mandan Public Library

	Winter Hours Open	Total	Summer Hours Open	Total
Monday	10-8	10	10-8	10
Tuesday	10-8	10	10-8	10
Wednesday	10-8	10	10-8	10
Thursday	10-8	10	10-8	10
Friday	10-5	7	10-5	7
Saturday	10-5	7	10-5	7
Sunday	-	-	-	-
Total		54		54

Currently there are three full-time librarians and several part-time people working at the library. The new librarian is trained in library science and meets the qualifications as a library director. The Mandan Library is well staffed for its size.

Among the new services being implemented by the new administration are:

1. Photo copy service
2. A suggestion book
3. A community bulletin board
4. A radio broadcast
5. Puppet shows

There are many other ideas being considered for improving the library service to Mandan residents; but the library is in a transitional period, and before implementation of many of these services takes place, proper planning must be done. Various funding sources are being investigated, and priorities are being set for the future. Until proper determination of what services are to be upgraded and added, the library wishes to maintain service at its present level and add services as the needs arise.

Table 22

Mandan Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Mandan Public Population served 11,400

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

C. Finance

	Library	Standard
Mill levy	4.0	4.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

E. Hours of service

	Library	Standard
# of hours	54	35-45

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director - (x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books - ( ) Yes (x) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	36,126	20,000-30,000
Added books	5,540	2,000-3,000
% of adult books	73%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	8%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	40%	1,000-1,500

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	83	57
3. Phonorecords	884	570
Added annually	258	114
4. Newspapers	2	Local
	1	Regional
	1	National

(Table 22, cont.)

I. Interlibrary service - (x) Yes ( ) No

1,001 In 1,308 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.

	Library	Standard
Physical facilities, sq. ft.	5,270	5,400-7,200

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

McLean-Mercer Regional Library

The McLean-Mercer Regional Library, located in Riverdale, is the only multi-county library in the region. The library serves the 17,426 residents of Mercer and McLean counties. Each of the counties contributes tax funds to the library by a mill levy. This sharing of cost and service is being used by these two counties in order to provide additional services.

The original library started in 1948 in Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, by a women's club. The library then moved to its present location and became the McLean County Library in 1957. In 1959 an agreement was signed between the counties of Mercer and McLean to create the bi-county library.

Besides the main facility, the regional library has three branch libraries and a bookmobile. The bookmobile provides service to every community in the two counties. The three branches located in Garrison, Beulah and Hazen were originally independent libraries. The Garrison Library became a branch in 1963, and the libraries in Beulah and Hazen became branches in 1965. A branch was added in Washburn in 1975.

The main library in Riverdale is located in the south half of Building No. 3 which is part of the shopping center complex. The Army Corps of Engineers own the building. In 1968 the library was remodeled, and about twice as much space was added. Currently the library has 4,860 square feet of space, shelving to accommodate 50,000 volumes* and 16 seats for readers. The library board has no immediate plans for improvements or a change of location for the facility.

The service outlets for the regional library are 16 schools and several downtown stops by the bookmobile. (See the bookmobile schedule for the winter of 74-75, Table 23.)

All nursing homes in the two counties at Beulah, Hazen, Wilton and Garrison are served either through the bookmobile librarian or by volunteers connected with the branch libraries at Hazen and Garrison. Hospital collections are maintained in Turtle Lake, Hazen, and Garrison.

---

* Shelving includes the three branches.

Table 23.

McLean-Mercer Regional Library Bookmobile Schedule
Winter 74-75

McLean County

1st Monday	Central Time
Mercer	9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
Downtown	10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Wilton	11:15 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Rest Home	2:30 p.m. to 2:45 p.m.
Downtown	2:45 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.

1st Wednesday	
Max	9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Downtown	3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

1st Thursday	
Washburn	9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Downtown	3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

2nd Monday	
St. Nicholas School	9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Garrison High School	10:35 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

2nd Tuesday	
Butte	9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Benedict	3:15 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

2nd Wednesday	
Turtle Lake	9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

2nd Thursday	
Garrison - Bob Callies School	9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

3rd Monday	
White Shield	9:15 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.
Spring Valley	1:00 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.

(Table 23, cont.)

Hiddenwood	2:15 p.m. to 2:45 p.m.
Douglas	3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

4th Tuesday	
Underwood	9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Downtown Library	3:40 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Mercer County

1st Tuesday	Mountain Time
Golden Valley	9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Beulah High School	1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

3rd Tuesday	
Hazen	9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

3rd Wednesday	
Stanton	9:00 a.m. to 2:45 p.m.
Pick City	3:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

3rd Thursday	
Beulah Grade School	9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

4th Monday	
Zap	9:00 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.
Downtown	1:15 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.

Note: No bookmobile routes on holidays. Observe date stamped on books.

The bookmobile was purchased in 1967 and has been overhauled once. It appears that this vehicle will remain in use for several more years. The costs of keeping the bookmobile running are rising each year, creating an increased financial burden for the library. The purchase of a new vehicle is planned in the future, and money is set aside each year to prepare for that eventuality.

Any branch library that enters into the system has to meet certain criteria and fulfill several obligations. The following is a brief explanation of the agreement that a library must enter into before becoming a branch.

Branch Libraries

A branch library may be established if there are sufficient funds and books available to do justice to the new branch without curtailing services in the main library, bookmobile, or existing branches.

Towns who wish a branch must submit a written request to the library board. Request will be granted ONLY if sufficient funds and books are available.

Agreement between the library board and the city board requesting the branch will include the following:

City wishing a branch will agree to:

1. Furnish the needed building which will meet minimum ALA requirements.
2. Furnish lights, heat, and water for said building.
3. Supply shelving and furniture.
4. Records on circulation, hours open, lost books, and petty cash reports will be made monthly by the branch librarian to the head librarian. Petty cash will be sent to the main library for deposit in the general fund.

Library board will agree to the following:

1. Pay branch librarian to keep library open a minimum of ten hours a week.
2. Furnish all needed materials and supplies to operate branch efficiently. The private collections of books in any branch will be kept in good repair by that branch, using materials furnished by the regional library.
3. Supply books as available for the permanent collection, and also rotate a percentage of books periodically with the other branches for short term use.
4. Accurate records will be kept on circulation and petty cash, to be reported to board members, county commissioners and the State Library commissioner, monthly and annually.

The figures in Table 24 describe the collections of the McLean-Mercer Library and are taken from the fiscal year 1974 annual report. The figures include the branch libraries.

Table 24

Collections of the McLean-Mercer Regional Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	6,307	5,428	11,735	20,509	32,244	1,011
(+) Added during year	309	449	758	782	1,540	50
(-) Withdrawn during year	454	343	797	627	1,424	277
Total at end of year	6,162	5,534	11,696	20,664	32,360	784

Audio-Visual Material

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year	21			335		
(+) Added during year				44		
(-) Withdrawn during year	1			87		
Total at end of year	20			292		

Registration files are kept at the McLean-Mercer Library in Riverdale and show 2,871 adults and 4,305 juveniles registered. Juveniles are defined as 8th grade and under. Of the total population for the two counties 16.6 percent of the adults are registered, and 25 percent of the juveniles are registered.

The number of periodical titles currently received is seventeen, and back files are kept up to and including five years. The library also receives four newspapers.

The number of items loaned is indicated in the following table on circulation (Table 25).

Table 25

Circulation (1973-74) - McLean-Mercer Regional Library

Printed Material

Adult Fiction	20,438
Adult Non-fiction	8,364
Total	28,802
Juvenile	54,313
Pamphlets	1,103
Total Printed Material	84,218

Non-printed Material

Films	0
Tapes and Phonorecords	1,375
Filmstrips	0
Framed Pictures	0
Slides	0
Total Non-printed Material	1,375
Total Circulation	85,593

The adult circulation for fiscal year 1974 decreased 7 percent over the previous fiscal year, while the juvenile circulation decreased 4.5 percent. Interlibrary loan is considered an indirect circulation. The McLean-Mercer Library did not lend any materials but did receive 228 interlibrary loans from other locations.

The fiscal year 1972 annual report stated that the library was open 19 hours per week. This has since increased to 36 hours per week. The library in Beulah is open twelve hours a week, while the other two branches in Garrison and Hazen are open a total of 10 hours per week.

The library is well staffed with four full-time employees, including the bookmobile driver. Also employed by the library are the three branch librarians who work approximately ten hours a week. The head librarian and assistant librarian have educations beyond high school, including courses in library science.

In the future the McLean-Mercer Library plans on having a computer printed catalog to be placed in the branch libraries to let people know what is available in the central library as well as the branches. At the present time the library has only one complete card catalog. There has also been some talk about having Oliver County become part of the library system, but at present nothing has happened in this regard.

Table 26 represents a comparison of the minimum library standards for North Dakota with the current conditions at the McLean-Mercer Library.

Table 26

McLean-Mercer Regional Library Compared with
State Standards for Public Libraries

Name McLean-Mercer Population served 17,426

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

C. Finance	Library	Standard
Mill levy	1.5 for each county	2 for each county

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

E. Hours of service	Library	Standard
# of hours	36	40-60

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(x) Yes ( ) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	32,360	30,000-50,000
Added books	1,540	2,000-5,000
% of adult books	57%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	92%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	1,424	1,500-2,500

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

(Table 26, cont.)

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

		Library	Standard
2.	Periodicals	17	87
3.	Phonorecords	292	871
	Added annually	44	174
4.	Newspapers	4	Local
		0	Regional
		0	National

I. Interlibrary service - (x) Yes ( ) No

228 In 0 Out

		Library	Standard
J.	Physical facilities, sq. ft.	4,860	7,500-13,000

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

Morton County Library

The Morton County Library is located in the southwest corner of the basement of the Mandan Memorial Building at 300 1st Street Northwest. It has been located in this building since its beginning in 1960. It was moved to its present place in the building this year. There is about 1,100 square feet of space provided for the library facility which can accommodate about 20,000 volumes and 10 seats for readers.

The library began as a result of public interest and need for library service in the rural areas of Morton County. A bookmobile was purchased in conjunction with the beginning of the county library. The new vehicle provided the rural area with the badly needed service.

Today the library has expanded to serve the 8,910 rural residents of Morton County. The county library does not provide service to the people of Mandan since all the tax funds for library service from Mandan go to the Mandan Public Library. The rural residents receive their service either by coming directly to the central library in Mandan or going to one of several service outlets located in schools, towns and farms throughout the county. The bookmobile circulates its collection through these outlets monthly.

The bookmobile is a 1964 vehicle in fairly good condition. Funds are put aside each year for the future purchase of a new vehicle. The bookmobile is in use two to three times per week and serves each community and some farms once a month.

The library collection consists of 400 phonorecord discs and the following printed materials. (See Table 27.)

Table 27

Collections of the Morton County Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	9,868	7,624	17,494	8,109	25,603	713
(+) Added during year	185	172	357	230	587	217
(-) Withdrawn during year	54	259	313	37	350	
Total at end of year	9,999	7,537	17,538	8,302	25,840	930

The Morton County Library has 2,364 registered adult users and 4,630 registered juvenile users. Several families in the county have only one card which the entire family uses. The registered adult users make up 25.5 percent of the total population, and the registered juveniles make up 50 percent of the total population.

The periodical collection consists of eight periodicals and four newspapers which are currently received. These periodical titles are retained in back files from six to ten years. Much of the library's magazine collection is borrowed.

In fiscal year 1974 the library circulated through the central library 193 phonorecords. The total circulation figures for printed materials are represented by Table 28.

Indirect circulation comes through interlibrary loan. The Morton County Library made 607 interlibrary loans to other libraries, while receiving 512 loans.

The library does not have any plans for expanding either the staff or the hours, because funds do not provide for this at the present time. Currently the library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. This amounts to the library being open 45 hours weekly. The library employees are: a head librarian, a typist, a book mender, and an assistant librarian who also acts as the bookmobile driver.

Not too long ago there was some talk of merging the Mandan Public Library and the Morton County Library. The library board met with the city and county commissions and decided not to combine service because the libraries would lose their individual identities, and it might deprive some of the western communities of bookmobile service. There have not been any further discussions of merges.

Table 28

Circulation (1973-74) - Morton County Library

Printed Material	
Adult Fiction	18,894
Adult Non-fiction	7,092
Total	25,986
Juvenile	54,176
Pamphlets	87
Total Printed Material	80,249
Non-printed Material	
Films	0
Tapes and Phonorecords	193
Filmstrips	0
Framed Pictures	0
Slides	0
Total Non-printed Material	193
Total Circulation	80,442

Table 29

Morton County Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Morton County Population served 8,910

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

C. Finance	Library	Standard
Mill levy	1.0	2.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

(Table 29, cont.)

E. Hours of service	Library	Standard
# of hours	45	30-40

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(x) Yes ( ) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	28,840	10,000-20,000
Added books	587	1,000-2,000
% of adult books	68%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	60%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	350	500-1,000

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	8	45
3. Phonorecords	400	446
Added annually	NA*	89
4. Newspapers	1	Local
	NA	Regional
	NA	National

I. Interlibrary service - (x) Yes ( ) No

512 In 607 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	1,100 (est.)	3,200-5,000

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

* Not available.

Kidder County Library

In 1965, through the efforts of interested citizens, the Kidder County Library was started. A bookmobile was also started at this time and now serves all 4,362 residents of the county.

The central library is located in the Steele Community Building and is open one day a week for eight hours. It acts as the circulation center for the bookmobile. There are 325 square feet in the facility. Shelving and seating space are very limited, with room for 2,500 volumes and seats for 8 readers.

The bookmobile, a 1965 vehicle, is on the road three days per week and stops at each community within the county twice a month. The stops included in the route are several downtowns and schools in Pettibone, Robinson, Tuttle, Tappen, Steele and Dawson. The bookmobile service will be continued, and when a new vehicle is needed, it will be purchased from the money being set aside each year for that purpose.

The library collection includes over 7,000 books, and 5 periodicals are received regularly. The library added 225 books in fiscal year 1974.

Table 30

Kidder County Library Collection

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year					7,262	
(+) Added during year					225	
(-) Withdrawn during year					65	
Total at end of year					7,422	

Circulation for the bookmobile amounted to 21,545 items loaned. About 86 percent of this circulation came from juveniles. The number of items loaned to juveniles was down 38 percent from the previous year; adult circulation decreased 2 percent over the same period.

Expansion of library staff or hours is not planned for the near future. At the present time the library employs two persons, a head librarian and the bookmobile driver. The library is open about 40 hours per week including the bookmobile hours. When the bookmobile is on the road the central library is closed because there is not additional staff provided for this.

Some of the problems that the library is facing are caused by the lack of financial support. There are many services that could be improved or added, including audio-visual materials and a reference section, but at this time the demand and interest is low.

Merging with other counties has been talked about by the library board, but at this time there are no plans to move in that direction.

Table 31

Circulation (1973-74) - Kidder County Library

Printed Material	
Adult Fiction	1,754
Adult Non-fiction	1,769
Total	3,523
Juvenile	18,022
Pamphlets	0
Total Printed Material	21,545
Non-printed Material	
Films	0
Tapes and Phonorecords	0
Filmstrips	0
Framed Pictures	0
Slides	0
Total Non-printed material	0
Total Circulation	21,545

Table 32

Kidder County Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Kidder County Population served 4,362

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

C. Finance	Library	Standard
Mill levy	1.17	2.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

E. Hours of service	Library	Standard
# of hours	40 & 8*	20-30

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director - ( ) Yes (x) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books - (NA) Yes (NA) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	7,422	5,000-10,000
Added books	225	500-1,000
% of adult books	NA	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	29	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	65	250-500

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	5	22
3. Phonorecords	0	218
Added annually	0	43
4. Newspapers	0	Local
	0	Regional
	0	National

* Winter and summer, hours in the winter include 24 hours bookmobile.

(Table 32, cont.)

I. Interlibrary service - ( ) Yes (x) No

0 In 0 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	325	2,000-3,000

K. Library service to whole community - ( ) Yes (x) No

Sioux County Library

The Sioux County Library has in the past provided bookmobile service to the county and maintained a small library in the basement of the courthouse. In 1975 the library board signed a contract with the Veterans Memorial Public Library in Bismarck for the provision of service to the county. The Sioux County book collection was moved to Bismarck where it is being weeded and housed. The bookmobile is taken to Sioux County for one week each month, and service is provided at about seven stops in the county.

A federal grant plus contributions from the State Library have provided additional materials, and the Sioux County Library contributes funds for new materials. Sioux County also provides the driver and pays the operating costs of the vehicle for one week each month.

Service began in September, 1975, therefore, no reports on use are available. The collection serving the bookmobile is still being inventoried, and no count of items is available.

The contract is an annual one and will be reviewed before renewal for fiscal 1977.

Linton Public Library

Linton is preparing to dedicate a new library facility located in its new Community Center. A $35,000 gift combined with a Housing and Urban Development grant has made the new building possible. A room of about 3,000 square feet in the southwest corner of the building has been designed as a library.

Prior to this the library was housed on the second floor of the City Building located across the street from the Community Center. The new location provides additional space and an attractive setting, by far the best physical facility of the small libraries in the region.

The Linton Public Library was started in 1937 by the American Legion Auxiliary and was originally staffed by volunteer help. Since 1971 it has been supported by a four mill city levy, the maximum permitted by law. The library serves the city of Linton and the surrounding area in Emmons County.

The library collection contains about 9,200 volumes, 146 phonograph records, and 15 periodicals, mostly donations (Table 33).

Table 33

Library Collection - Linton Public Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	NA	NA	9,064	741	9,805	
(+) Added during year	146	55	201	26	227	
(-) Withdrawn during year				5	5	
Total at end of year			9,265	762	10,027	

Audio-Visual Material

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year				117		
(+) Added during year				29		
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year				146		

Adult circulation increased 37 percent during 1974, while juvenile circulation increased about 2 percent (Table 34). The library is presently open 12 hours per week. There has been discussion of increasing the hours of opening and about having another person come in to learn about the library. The present librarian is the only person in the community with specific knowledge of the library.

Table 34

Circulation (1973-74) - Linton Public Library

Printed Material

Adult Fiction	2,219
Adult Non-fiction	211
Total	2,430
Juvenile	3,433
Pamphlets	176
Total Printed Material	6,039

Non-printed Material

Films	0
Tapes and Phonorecords	176
Filmstrips	0
Framed Pictures	0
Slides	0
Total Non-printed Material	176
Total Circulation	6,215

Table 35

Linton Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Linton Public Population served 1,695

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

		Library	Standard
C.	Finance Mill levy	4.0	4.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

(Table 35, cont.)

E. Hours of service	Library	Standard
# of hours	12	15

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(NA) Yes (NA) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	9,286	5,000
Added books	227	250-500
% of adult books	92%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	2%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	5	125-250

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (x) Yes ( ) No

Classification system (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress ( ) No

2. Periodicals	Library	Standard
	15	8
3. Phonorecords	146	85
Added annually	29	17
4. Newspapers	1	Local
	1	Regional
	0	National

I. Interlibrary service - ( ) Yes (x) No

0 In 0 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	3,000	1,600

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

Hebron Library

Hebron has an association library which is run by the Mrs. Jaycees. It is in the basement of the City Building and occupies between 100-200 square feet. It has a small collection of books and records, supplemented by materials from the Morton County Library collection. The bookmobile makes monthly stops.

The library is open every other Thursday for two hours and is staffed by one worker and volunteer help. The city appropriates $200 from the general fund for the purchase of books.

No annual report was available at the time of the writing of the report, so no data on collection size or circulation is available, and no comparison with state standards is possible.

Glen Ullin Public Library

The Glen Ullin Public Library was recently moved from its location in the Legion Theatre basement, to the new City Building. The building also houses the city shop and the council room for the city.

The library itself is in a very small room containing only enough shelving for the books presently in the library. There is no space for the library patrons to read. The only service actually offered is that of checking out books for a two week period.

Much of the library service is provided by the schools and the monthly stops of the Morton County Bookmobile. There has been some exchange of books between the bookmobile and the library, but a concentrated effort to combine the two services has not yet been made.

The entire library staff is made up of volunteers from the area Homemaker Clubs. The library does not have any professional help, although many of the volunteer workers do have several years experience in working in the local library.

The library is open only two hours a week on Saturday afternoons. It is open during these hours because many of the users are children who use the school library during the week.

There are 125 adults and 374 juveniles registered at the Glen Ullin Library. This is 25 percent of the entire adult population of the city and 70 percent of the juvenile population. Adults are considered to be persons over 16 years of age.

The library collection is represented by Table 36.

Table 36

Library Collection - Glen Ullin Public Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	1,535	126	1,661	1,489	3,150	6
(+) Added during year	33	84	117	85	202	
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year	1,568	210	1,778	1,574	3,352	6

A periodical collection is not maintained at the library, and no audio-visual materials are available.

No circulation figures were reported. They did indicate a decrease of 15% from the previous year.

Table 37

Glen Ullin Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Glen Ullin Public Population served 1,070

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - ( ) Yes (x) No

C. Finance	Library	Standard
Mill levy	0	4.0

D. Adequate records maintained - ( ) Yes (x) No

E. Hours of service	Library	Standard
# of hours	2	15

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(NA) Yes (NA) No

(Table 37, cont.)

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	3,352	5,000
Added books	202	250-500
% of adult books	53%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	0	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	0	125-250

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (NA) Yes (NA) No

Classification system - (x) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress
( ) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	0	5
3. Phonorecords	0	54
Added annually	0	11
4. Newspapers	0	Local
	0	Regional
	0	National

I. Interlibrary service - ( ) Yes (x) No

0 In 0 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	600	1,600

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

The Glen Ullin Public Library plans on continuing its service much the same as it has in the past. Each year the library purchases a few new books and broadens its collection slightly. Again the reason for this minimal expansion is the lack of funds.

New Salem Public Library

The New Salem Public Library serves the 943 residents of New Salem and the surrounding area. Presently the library does not seem to be receiving a heavy amount of traffic from these local people. Many of the library's patrons seem to be using the Morton County Bookmobile and the schools for most of their service.

The library is located in the basement of the old City Auditorium which was built in 1926. The building previously housed the post office and presently has the sheriff's office and many other community activities. The area in the basement which contains the library has 748 square feet of space. There is enough shelving for 3,500 volumes and enough seating for 20 readers.

It is unknown when the library was started, but it was several years ago according to the age of the collection. Much of this collection is obtained through local donations. The library currently has a collection of 2,749 books.

Table 38

Library Collection - New Salem Public Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	1,706			1,030	2,736	
(+) Added during year				23	23	
(-) Withdrawn during year				10	10	
Total at end of year	1,706			1,043	2,749	

Presently the library is open two hours per week, on Tuesdays from 4:00-5:00 p.m. and Saturdays from 3:00-4:00 p.m. The library employs only one person who is not professionally trained in library science.

No circulation figures were reported for 1973-74.

Table 39

New Salem Public Library Compared with State Standards for Public Libraries

Name New Salem Public Population served 943

A. Does the library conform with the definition - ( ) Yes (x) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - ( ) Yes (x) No

		Library	Standard
C.	Finance		
	Mill levy	0	4.0

(Table 39, cont.)

D. Adequate records maintained - ( ) Yes (x) No

E. Hours of service -	Library	Standard
# of hours	2	15

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
( ) Yes (x) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	2,749	5,000
Added books	23	250-500
% of adult books	NA	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	43%	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	10	125-250

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (NA) Yes (NA) No

Classification system - (NA) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress
(NA) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	2 - donated	5
3. Phonorecords	0	47
Added annually	0	9
4. Newspapers	0	Local
	0	Regional
	0	National

I. Interlibrary service - ( ) Yes (x) No

0 In 0 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	748	1,600

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

Turtle Lake Public Library

The city of Turtle Lake, which has a population of 712 persons, is served by a very small library. This library is supplemented by the McLean-Mercer

Regional Library, which has a regular bookmobile stop in Turtle Lake. The regional library lends approximately 600 volumes a year to the city library. The library is located in the city hall and has 150 square feet of space and enough shelving for 2,000 books.

The collection of books is obtained through donations. Table 40 shows the collection size.

Table 40

Library Collection - Turtle Lake Public Library

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	400	343	743	315	1,058	30
(+) Added during year		26	26	10	36	30
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year	400	369	769	325	1,094	60

Library hours are from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays during most of the year, and from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Tuesdays during the summer months. The library is staffed during these hours by one person.

No circulation figures were reported for 1973-74.

Table 41

Turtle Lake Public Library Compared with
State Standards for Public Libraries

Name Turtle Lake Public Population served 712

A. Does the library conform with the definition - (x) Yes ( ) No

B. Established and maintained according to law - (x) Yes ( ) No

		Library	Standard
C.	Finance Mill levy	1.17	4.0

D. Adequate records maintained - (x) Yes ( ) No

		Library	Standard
E.	Hours of service # of hours	4	15

(Table 41, cont.)

F. Staff - minimum educational qualifications of library director -
(x) Yes ( ) No

G. Statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books -
(NA) Yes (NA) No

H. Library Resources

1. Books	Library	Standard
Book stock	1,094	5,000
Added books	36	250-500
% of adult books	70.2%	67-75%
% withdrawn to added	NA	about 50%
# of books withdrawn	0	125-250

Cataloging in accordance with rules of ALA - (NA) Yes (NA) No

Classification system - ( ) Dewey Decimal ( ) Library of Congress
(x) No

	Library	Standard
2. Periodicals	NA	4
3. Phonorecords	0	36
Added annually	0	7
4. Newspapers	0	Local
	0	Regional
	0	National

I. Interlibrary service - ( ) Yes (x) No

0 In 0 Out

J. Physical facilities, sq. ft.	Library	Standard
	150	1,600

K. Library service to whole community - (x) Yes ( ) No

Underwood Public Library

A new librarian started at the Underwood Public Library on October 1, 1974. Because of this change, the library is going through a transitional period and has no immediate plans for the future, other than getting organized under the new administration. The only other staff member is a high school student who comes in and helps for credits in school.

The library serves the community of Underwood and its surrounding area.

Anyone who wishes to use its service is welcome. The library is open six hours a week on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Helping with the service is the McLean-Mercer Library which uses the Underwood Library as a book drop for the bi-county bookmobile. A special service is provided by a lady from the nursing home who compiles a list of books for the people at the home and goes to the library and picks them up.

Previously the library was located in the city hall, but when a store was vacated on the corner of Second Street and Lincoln Avenue, the library was moved to its present location on that corner.

The collection for the Underwood Library is similar to the collections of the smaller libraries in the region. An annual report for this library is not available and standards will not be presented.

Other Public Libraries in the Region

In addition to the public libraries described there are small libraries in Elgin, Steele and Goodrich. These libraries do not submit annual reports to the State Library, and therefore, little is known about them. They are very small, operate with almost no funds and contribute little to public library service.

Chapter IV

OTHER LIBRARY RESOURCES

Introduction

Throughout the region there are various library collections maintained, other than the public libraries. Among these are the State Library, special libraries, academic libraries and school libraries. Each of these libraries contributes to some extent, to the whole of library service in the area. Many of these libraries operate in cooperation with their local public library, extending library service for the community. In this section these libraries will be discussed in regard to their services to the public.

The State Library

The State Library, located in Bismarck, serves all the people of North Dakota and carries out a variety of activities to provide this service. The following program activities and library collections were taken from the North Dakota State Plan for Library Development Fiscal 1974-1978.

Program Activities:

Direct service to individuals.

Information service is provided to persons directly at the State Library, or by telephone, or by mail. However, certain channels of access are expected to be used to assure maximum utilization of local library resources and services, where they exist.

Supplementary information service to libraries.

Except in our major cities, school and public libraries are usually small and need a large resource center to call upon for additional material (books, magazines, filmstrips, tape cassettes). The larger school and public libraries, and academic and special libraries call upon the State Library for materials of a more specialized nature and for the location of materials in other libraries via the "Network for Knowledge".

Consultant Services:

The State Library staff makes periodic visits to public libraries and to other libraries upon request, to assist them in improvement of services or with special problems.

Library Service Centers:

The State Library provides grants or materials in lieu of grants, to selected local libraries. These libraries provide free service to persons living outside the jurisdiction supporting the local library. These libraries, in effect, operate as service centers of the State Library by providing State Library services closer to the home of many persons living in areas without or with inadequate local library service.

Special Projects:

The beginning of a computer produced book catalog will be undertaken by entering selected subject material onto computer tape. Completion of the project would be in fiscal year 1975.

A Bicentennial project will be started this fiscal year. The content of the project is yet undetermined.

The State Library Collection:

The State Library has been collecting material since 1907. In recent years much emphasis has been placed upon the "newer media" which includes tape cassettes, sound filmstrips, and 8mm films. At this time ½ of the use of the library is of the "newer media" and is expected to increase over the years. Books, magazines, and pamphlets will remain, however, important staples of the State Library collection.

The State Library collection consists of:

Books:	51,000 adult information 6,000 adult fiction 3,600 juvenile
Periodicals:	Current subscriptions limited mainly to governmental affairs and librarianship. Five-hundred periodicals currently received.
Tape cassettes:	8,614 (popular, classical music, old time radio programs, children's stories, educational subjects)
Filmstrips:	1,080 (varied educational subjects)
Films:	891 8mm and 22 16mm.
State documents:	Depository file since 1965.
North Dakota Network for Knowledge:	A statewide interlibrary loan system designed to supplement the resources available at local libraries.

Table 42

Use of State Library by Type of Borrower, 1974-75

	No. of Items Borrowed	Percent of Total Circulation
College and University	2,312	3.6
Individuals	27,414	44.5
Public Libraries	9,662	16.2
School Libraries	18,247	29.6
State Agencies	3,128	5.1
State Institutions	637	1.0
	61,400	100.0

Special Libraries

Special libraries are those libraries which have a specific collection dealing with a narrow scope of information. In Region VII all the special libraries are maintained in the Bismarck-Mandan area. The following is a list of these libraries and a brief discussion of each.

Special Libraries in Region VII

Bismarck:

Bismarck Hospital School of Nursing Library
613 East Rosser Avenue

North Dakota State Health Department Library
State Capitol

North Dakota State Department of Public Instruction Library
State Capitol

North Dakota State Historical Society Library
Liberty Memorial Building, Capitol Grounds

North Dakota Law Library
State Capitol

North Dakota Social Services Library
State Capitol

Quain and Ramstad Clinic Library
221 North Fifth Street

St. Alexius Hospital Library
311 North Ninth

Mandan: North Dakota Mental Health and Retardation Center Library
1007 Northwest 18th Street

North Dakota State Industrial School Library
Box 548

U. S. Northern Great Plains Research Center Library
Southwest of City

The Bismarck Hospital School of Nursing Library is not open to the general public. The service provided is for the nurses and faculty of the school. The nursing collection includes 1,500 professional books and 25 monthly periodicals. Support for the library comes from the hospital budget and tuition. Accreditation for the library comes from the National League of Nurses.

The North Dakota State Health Department Library is located on the 14th floor of the State Capitol Building. The library does not have a check-out service but is open to the public. Copies of any information will be made if needed. Service is mainly for the staff of the State Health Department and for the county and district nurses. The collection deals mostly with health subjects and contains 3,408 volumes. The library, which was started in 1943, is supported through Health Department funds.

The Department of Public Instruction maintains a library collection for its staff members. The general public can obtain materials from the Public Instruction Library through interlibrary loan. The predominantly educational collection was started around 1966. The State Library acts as the circulation center for any materials that go out.

The North Dakota State Historical Society Library is the largest special library in the region. An overall collection of over 80,000 volumes is maintained there. The collection mainly deals in history and genealogy The general public has access to this collection either through actual interlibrary use or through interlibrary loan from local libraries. The library was started around the turn of the century and has continued to grow since that time. Currently the library is lacking in space and shelving. There are some long term plans for moving into a larger building. Funds are received from the State Historical Society budget.

The Supreme Court Law Library is maintained for the use of judges and attorneys throughout the state. The general public has access to the materials, but they are not allowed to check any materials out. Presently the budget is appropriated by the State Legislature and will soon be combined with the rest of the Supreme Court funding. Space has become a problem, and there has been some talk of moving, but this does not seem likely in the near future. The library has a collection of 48,000 legal tests.

A very small collection of books and pamphlets is maintained by the North Dakota State Social Services. The collection is mostly used by staff members. The State Library has knowledge of what materials are in this library and provides interlibrary loan for any persons wishing to use the library.

The Quain and Ramstad Clinic Library serves the physicians and medical staff of the clinic. The public has access to the materials through referral from a public library, otherwise it is not open to the general public. The library has a collection of about 20,000 volumes. The shelving for this collection is running short, and if additional space cannot be obtained, many of the older books will have to be weeded out.

The St. Alexius Hospital Library has a small collection of periodicals on the medical profession. The library serves the employees and the medical staff of the hospital.

The North Dakota Memorial Mental Health and Retardation Center Library in Mandan has been in operation for four or five years. The library mainly deals with periodicals and has a book collection of about 350 volumes. The periodicals received are concerned mostly with the fields of psychiatry and psychology. The library is open to the public but use comes mostly from staff members. Because of the professional need for this type of service, the library continues to grow.

The North Dakota Industrial School Library is called an instructional media center. The library is used by the students and staff of the school and is not open to the public. Currently the library is not involved in interlibrary loan, although the State Library does supply some material to the school. About 4,000 hardbound books, thousands of paperbacks and a variety of audio-visual materials make up the collection. This library operates much the same as a public school library.

The United States Great Plains Research Center Library has a collection consisting of technical journals and books concerned with soils, plants, water and chemicals. The library is used by the professional staff at the center, and each staff member can order books and journals that he needs for this work. The library is open to the public but is not used frequently because of the technical nature of the material. The current collection was first organized about twelve years ago.

College Libraries*

Region VII has two college libraries, one at Bismarck Junior College and one at Mary College. Both of these institutions are located in the Bismarck area. The libraries serve the students and faculty of the two schools. There is also an agreement between the schools whereby students of each college may use the facilities of the other college upon presentation of the proper credentials.

The Bismarck Junior College Library moved into a new library-classroom building during the summer of 1968. This is an attractive modern facility. The library seats about 200 students and shelves 30,000 volumes.

---

* The data on college libraries was obtained from North Dakota Academic Library Statistics, July 1972-June 1973.

The library collection consists of about 24,000 books and about 2,000 periodicals. Currently the library receives 288 periodical titles. Various audio-visual materials are also available at the library including 234 tape reels and cassettes; 1,076 discs; 1,157 slides; 213 filmstrips and 85 films.

Use of the library can be made any day of the week except Saturday. The library is open for about 60 hours weekly with 12 hour days on Monday through Thursday. Currently employed by the library are three full-time staff members, including two librarians and one clerical worker.

Financing comes from the school budget and private donations.

The Mary College Library contains 8,640 square feet of space. Within this area there are 6,233 feet of shelving and seating for 142 students.

Between September and June the library is open 81 hours per week. The full-time staff equivalents are two librarians, one professional other than a librarian, and two and one-half clerical workers.

The Mary College Library is well equipped with library materials. The printed resources consist of 40,000 books and over 6,000 periodicals. The library currently receives 455 periodical titles. Included in audio-visual resources are 200 tape cassettes, 800 discs, 218 slides, 100 filmstrips and 100 film loops.

Financial support comes mostly from private sources, although the federal government does contribute a considerable amount of money to the library fund.

School Libraries

School libraries in Region VII provide resource and reference services to the students and faculty of the school. The emphasis for these libraries is on filling the library needs of the student and not obtaining materials for use of the public. These libraries act independent of public libraries, and their roles are viewed as separate and distinct.

In this section, school libraries will be analyzed through a series of statistics gathered by the Department of Public Instruction and prepared by the State Library.

Table 43

Lewis and Clark Region:
School Districts, School Plants, and School Media Centers

Operating and Non-operating Districts

Number of school districts	67
Districts operating schools	61
Districts not operating schools	6

Types of Districts

High school districts	40
Graded elementary	11
One-room rural and non-operating	16

Accreditation

High Schools

Level one	2
Level two	6
Level three	25
Non-accredited	7

Graded Elementary Districts

Level one	0
Level two	0
Level three	7
Non-accredited	4

One-room Rural

Level one	0
Level two	0
Level three	0
Non-accredited	10

School Plants

High schools	2
Junior high schools	4
Combined elementary and high schools	38
Elementary	47
Rural	10
Total	101

(Table 43, cont.)

School Media Center - High Schools*

	Number of Schools
Unified library/AV centers	7
Separate library centers only	16
Separate library and AV centers	13
Classroom collections with centralized library	2

Grades Served by Media Centers

	Number of Schools
K-12	1
5-12	2
6-12	2
7-12	18
8-12	2
9-12	12
10-12	1

Students Served

	Number of Schools
0-50	2
50-100	9
100-150	7
150-200	10
200-300	5
300-400	3
400 +	2

Staff

	Number of Schools
Meet requirements for Library Science	24
Do not meet requirements of Library Science	14
Meet requirements for AV	18
Do not meet requirements for AV	20

* Data were available for 38 of the 40 high school plants.

(Table 43, cont.)

Staff

Time Spent in Library Each Day (Hours)

	Number of Schools
0-2	6
2-4	20
4-6	5
6 +	5
Not available	2
Number of libraries with more than one professional person assigned	4
Number of libraries with student or clerical aides	9

Physical Facilities

	Number of Schools
Libraries providing recommended number of seats	6

Materials

	Number of Schools
Libraries providing recommended number of books	22

Per Student Expenditures for Print and Non-print Materials

	Number of Schools
0-$4.00	6
4.00-8.00	17
8.00-12.00	10
12.00-20.00	4
20.00 +	1

(Table 43, cont.)

Supplementary Sources Used by School Libraries

	Number of Schools
None	8
State Library	19
Kidder County Library	5
McLean-Mercer Regional Library	11
Dickinson Instructional Materials Center	2
Morton County Library	3
Bismarck Public	1

Table 44

Library/AV Expenditures in a Ten County Area (Regio[illegible]I) - Fiscal Year 1971-72

Department of Public Instruction
M. F. Peterson, Superintendent
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

	Fund	#231 Library Books	#232 Periodicals and Newspapers	#233 Audio-visual	#234 Other School Library Expenses	County Total
Burleigh	#1*	$ 38,760.07	$1,887.61	$10,608.84	$2,259.38	$ 53,515.90
Emmons	#1	9,187.68	934.60	712.16	164.69	10,999.13
Grant	#1	6,749.52	790.71	2,339.96	125.09	10,005.28
Kidder	#1	5,293.11	768.05	776.66	130.62	6,968.44
McLean	#1 #16**	9,904.50 3,493.43	891.74 -	1,736.78 -	3,007.73 -	19,034.18
Mercer	#1	5,220.36	612.98	5,904.74	42.76	11,780.84
Morton	#1	23,428.08	2,343.69	13,591.94	470.05	39,833.76
Oliver	#1	1,424.27	-	352.32	-	1,776.59
Sheridan	#1	4,103.69	168.15	260.80	-	4,532.64
Sioux	#1	3,077.08	98.00	916.10	700.00	4,791.18
Total		$110,641.79	$8,495.53	$37,200.30	$6,900.32	$163,237.94

* #1 is the General Fund.
** #16 is the School Library Fund (permissible 2 mill levy, approved by school election at district level).

Source: School Finance, State Reports (Expenditures) - Counties 1-53.

Chapter V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR SECTION I

Introduction

Section I of this report has dealt with existing conditions in Region VII. The purpose of this section has been to supply basic background material on Region VII and library service. This material will aid in planning by pointing out some of the problems and needs for improvement of service in the future.

Area Characteristics

The review of characteristics for Region VII indicates several obstacles to improved library service. The large number of rural residents presents the greatest of these problems. The sparseness of population throughout the area creates a situation in which large, well stocked libraries for each community or each county are an impossibility. Currently the rural areas are being supported by small community libraries, county libraries and bookmobiles, but because of the low number of residents in these areas, financial support for these facilities is lacking. A very large portion of the region is without any library service, and still others have service several miles away. Even though the region does have excellent communication and transportation systems, the obstacle of long distances continues to hamper the efforts of those working to improve library service.

Region VII also contains a wide variety of people all needing some type of library service. The population ranges from the very wealthy to the very poor; from the very well educated to the unskilled; from those accustomed to quality library service to those who have never experienced library service; from the very young to the very old. A wide range of occupations are also represented within the area with an especially large number of persons employed by the government. This wide range of persons presents special problems for libraries attempting to provide information, reference and research service in all fields of knowledge and all levels of need.

Another problem which may be facing the region in the near future is large scale development. The area will then be going through some rapid population changes, putting a stress on all community facilities including libraries.

Existing Public Library Facilities

The bulk of the library resources are in the Bismarck and Mandan area. This is understandable because the two cities also act as the population and commercial centers for the region. The Veterans Memorial Library, in Bismarck, and the Mandan Public Library provide service to almost 44 percent of the residents of the region. These two libraries, because of their financial capabilities, are able to supply their residents with adequate service.

The remaining libraries in the region are unable to generate the income that the two larger facilities can because of the scattered population. The service that these small community and county libraries have might be termed spotty. They are unable to supply the residents with the library services necessary to operate their libraries effectively. Service consists mainly of providing older fiction and non-fiction books. Reference services are not available to the residents of the rural areas. These small rural libraries are reaching the point where they will be unable to supply additional services on an independent basis.

The McLean-Mercer Regional Library demonstrates the most cooperative effort to supply library service in the region. Five libraries and a bookmobile make up a library system which serves the largest area of the ten counties. This library system is a good example of the utilization of existing services to serve a large number of persons over a large area.

Library service in Region VII is by no means equitable or sufficient. The area outside of Bismarck and Mandan lacks efficient and coordinated service. Expansion and improvement of the rural facilities has been slow in the past, and it appears that this trend will continue. Many problems exist, the foremost being the lack of finances and coordination.

Other Library Resources

Other library resources in the region include the State Library, special libraries, academic libraries and school libraries.

The State Library provides a variety of services and resources to local libraries and individuals in the state. Through local communications the State Library is working toward maximum utilization of local library services as well as supplying badly needed coordination.

Special libraries in Region VII are all in the Bismarck-Mandan area. The very specialized service by these libraries restricts them from providing full service to the public. There is very little contact between these libraries and the local public library. The State Library has made some attempts to catalog the special collections, but has been unable to obtain a complete record of these resources.

The two college libraries and the school libraries in the area maintain an emphasis of fulfilling the library needs of the student. The independent nature of these libraries has blocked any consolidation efforts between school and public libraries in the region.

Finances

The present method of funding libraries in the ten counties is through the local tax levy. Other funding sources which contribute relatively small amounts of money are federal and state grants and revenue sharing. Most of the libraries in the region are not receiving their maximum mill rates, which is one of the standards for adequate service.

The financing for the region is uneven and inadequate. Expenditures have not been enough to produce library service of the quality and quantity needed. For fiscal year 1974 the per capita expenditure for public libraries in Region VII was approximately $2.66. Experience has demonstrated elsewhere in the public library service programs that the annual cost for public library service of minimum adequacy requires $6.25* per capita.

Assessment of Needs

On the basis of the preceding summary of library service, the following needs have been identified.

1. Cooperative programs of all types to provide the strongest services and resources with the least duplication of effort, resources and personnel.
2. Hours of service to meet the needs of the public.
3. Library service to all persons residing in Region VII.
4. Information, reference and research service in all fields of knowledge and at all levels of need.
5. A sound financial base with provisions for continuing growth and development.
6. Cooperative planning and creative programming.
7. Improvement of physical facilities of the libraries in the region.
8. Improved, enlarged and better trained staff.
9. Increased citizen interest and involvement in library services.
10. Rapid and easy access to any or all materials and services througnout the region.

---

* American Library Association.

SECTION II

As part of this study the Lewis and Clark 1805 conducted three surveys of residents of the region. The first was a mail survey of a sample of households, the second a survey of users of the 12 libraries, and the third a survey of students in selected high schools. The three are designated Mail Survey, User Survey, and School Survey and will be described and reported separately. The findings of the three will be compared in a later chapter.

Chapter VI

MAIL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Introduction to the Survey

This survey was designed to provide basic information on the kinds of sources residents of the region use for information, the extent to which they use libraries, the kinds of library services they want and their opinions on how libraries should be financed and organized. Selected socio-economic data were also desired.

Methodology

Since information on a variety of topics from residents of a large geographical area was desired, a mail survey was selected as the means of gathering information. A sample of households was taken, and a questionnaire was developed.

Sample - The sample consisted of 1,603 of the approximate 30,000 households in the region, systematically selected from five telephone directories which serve the area. From previous research it was known that 80 percent of the households are listed in the Bismarck area directory, 12.9 percent in the West River directory, and the remaining 7.1 percent in the Minot, BEK, and Dickinson directories. Accordingly, 1,287 names were selected from the Bismarck area directory, 205 from the West River directory, 58 from Minot, 27 from BEK and 25 from Dickinson. A description of the respondents and limitations of the study are presented under Presentation of Findings.

Instrument - For use in the mail survey a questionnarie of 20 items was developed covering the following topics:

1. Information sources used
2. Frequency of library use
3. Types of libraries used
4. Means of use (telephone, in person, mail, etc.)
5. Reasons of non-use
6. Anticipated future use
7. Distance from a library
8. Types of service desired
9. Financing public library service

10. Cooperation and wide-area service

11. Age, education, marital status and residence of respondents

Most questions required only the checking of listed responses. The final item was open-ended and asked for comments the respondent might wish to make. (The complete questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix .)

The questionnaire was developed during the spring and summer of 1974 and pretested in September, 1974. Some revisions were made, and the questionnaire was mailed to the sample on October 1, 1974. A cover letter (see Appendix) indicating the purpose of the survey was addressed to the name of the person as listed in the telephone directory. No specific member of the household was directed to complete it, nor were instructions given on whether to complete it as individuals or with the entire household in mind.

On October 10, a post card reminder was sent to all members of the sample. A cutoff date of November 1, 1974 was set. Five hundred ninety usable responses were received for a response rate of 37 percent. A more complete description of the respondents will be given later.

Data tabulation and analysis - A coding manual was prepared to facilitate machine handling of the data. Responses were transferred to coding sheets from which IBM cards were punched.

Frequency tabulations were prepared for each item on the questionnaire, and a number of cross-tabulations were made. These tabulations will be discussed in detail in the Presentation of Findings. Means and standard deviations were derived for each of the frequency tabulations, chi square and gamma coefficients were computed for the cross-tabulations. The computer analysis was done at the Central Data Processing of the Department of Accounts and Purchases.

Limitations and Presentation of Findings

Before the findings of the survey are presented in detail, a number of limitations created by the sampling procedures, the response rate and the analysis must be considered.

Sample - The sample is a sample of the region and not a sample of each town or county. The data describe the region as a whole and cannot be interpreted as describing the individual towns or counties. (Different sampling procedures would be required to describe Linton or Riverdale alone, or Oliver or Grant counties.) Any generalization must be made only to the region.

A second problem is that Bismarck and Mandan contain 59 percent of the region's population and correspondingly a large part of the sample. While this is in keeping with the purpose of the survey, it does obscure differences which might exist between urban and rural segments of the population. To counteract this, data for the rural segment of the population (outside Bismarck-Mandan) are presented separately for some items. It must be remembered, however, that this is not necessarily a representative rural sample; the findings are presented only to suggest that real differences might or might not exist.

In selecting the sample, telephone directories were used as a list of households in the region, obviously eliminating those households without telephones. Of the 30,399 occupied housing units, 9.5 percent are without telephones.

Finally, the respondents must be examined in relation to the original sample and the population. Of the 1,603 questionnaires sent, 590 were returned in usable form.

One objective was to select a sample which reflected the population distribution of the region. Table 45 shows the population of each county as a percentage of the region's population and the representation of these counties as a percentage of the sample.

Table 45

Population by County and as Percent of Sample

County	Population	Percent of Total	Sample	
			N	%
Burleigh	40,714	39.06	222	37.63
Emmons	7,200	6.1	26	4.41
Grant	5,009	4.8	28	4.75
Kidder	4,362	4.1	13	2.20
McLean	11,251	10.8	68	11.53
Mercer	6,175	5.9	36	6.10
Morton	20,310	19.4	119	20.17
Oliver	2,322	2.2	8	1.36
Sheridan	3,232	3.1	15	2.54
Sioux	3,632	3.5	12	2.03
	104,207		547	
9 Other Counties	-	-	17	3.04
NR	-	-	25	4.24
			589	

Burleigh and Morton counties are represented accurately in the sample as are Grant, McLean and Mercer. Emmons, Kidder, Oliver, Sheridan and Sioux are slightly underrepresented. Bismarck and Mandan have 59 percent of the region's population, but constitute only 49 percent of the sample. Within their respective counties Bismarck and Mandan are overrepresented. (See Table 46.)

Table 46

Bismarck-Mandan Population
as Percent of County Population and County Sample

	% of County Population	% of County Sample
Bismarck	85	93
Mandan	55	69

Respondents can be compared to the population on the basis of sex, age, education and occupation. Table 47 shows the division of the population of the region and the sample by sex. Males are only slightly overrepresented in the sample.

Table 47

Population and Respondents by Sex

	Region %	Respondents %
Male	49.6	52.7
Female	50.4	41.7
NR	-	5.4

Age is more difficult to compare since the survey dealt only with households. Table 48 gives the distribution of age groups in the population and the sample.

The median age of those in the population 18 years and older is slightly over 44 years; the mean age of this group is 44.9 years. In the sample the median age is between 36 and 37 years, and the mean age is 37.5. The sample, therefore, is about seven years younger than the population.

Table 48

Distribution of Age Groups in the Population and Sample

Age	Population %	Sample %
18-19	4.2	2
20-24	9.65	7
25-34	18.02	22
35-44	18.42	15
45-54	18.23	21
55 +	31.5	30
NR	-	3

Education can have a direct effect on library use so the sample was compared to the population, in so far as possible. Since census data do not indicate educational attainment for persons under 25 years, it was expected that the educational level of the respondents would be higher than the population. This proved to be true. The median year completed for the population was 9.5; in the sample it was 11.75. The higher level for the sample may have been influenced too by the Bismarck area which has an educational level above both state and national averages. The presence of both a two and a four year school are no doubt important factors. The sample would appear to have from one to two years more education than the region's population.

Occupation may also relate to library use, and Table 49 gives a comparison of the region's population and the sample.

Since the census deals only with the labor force, the table offers only a partial comparison. In the sample, housewives and retired persons account for 28 percent of the respondents, and in the census they do not appear. It appears that professional workers and farmers may be more numerous in the sample than in the population, and that laborers are not adequately represented. Housewives may have answered for husbands who are laborers, and retired persons may have been in any of the job classifications. Housewives are probably not adequately represented either, unless their library use is reflected in as part of the household answer. Table 49 does not answer any of these questions, but it is offered as an additional caution in interpreting results.

Table 49

Occupations as Percent of Population and the Sample

Occupation	% of Population 18+	% of Sample
Professional, Technical & Kindred	8.04	13.22
Farmers & Farm Managers	10.11	15.76
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	5.32	9.32
Clerical & Kindred	7.63	7.46
Sales Workers	3.53	5.76
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	6.12	3.56
Operatives & Kindred	3.89	2.03
Private Household	.85	.51
Service Workers	8.23	5.25
Farm Laborers & Foremen	1.96	.17
Laborers except Farm	11.65	1.02
Housewife	-	17.46
Students	-	1.69
Unemployed	-	.68
Retired	-	10.51

Summary - The findings of the survey are based on 590 responses to 1,603 questionnaires sent to households in the Lewis and Clark Region. Information was sought on information sources used, library use, library services desired, attitudes toward library service and selected socio-economic characteristics. Caution must be expressed in making generalizations since the sample is for the region and may be slightly unrepresentative in age, education and occupation.

In the following chapter the findings of the mail survey will be presented.

Chapter VII

FINDINGS OF THE MAIL SURVEY

The findings of the mail survey are presented here under six headings:

- Information Sources Used
- Library Use and the Library User
- The Non-user
- Library Services Desired
- Financing and Organization of Library Service
- Comments from Respondents

Information Sources Used by Residents of the Lewis and Clark Region

In the initial planning for a survey of the Lewis and Clark Region it was intended that a study be made of the sources that the people use for information, and the library was to be considered as one possible source among many. It was felt that such an approach would give a truer picture of the relative importance of the library as a source of information. That approach, while desirable, was difficult to use since the study was restricted to using a mail questionnaire. As a result, there was more emphasis placed on the library than was originally intended. In an attempt to establish the importance of the library as an information source, relative to other possible sources, respondents were asked to indicate how frequently they used eleven potential information sources. The results are shown in Table 50 where the sources are ranked by frequency of use. Rank was determined by computing the mean of the five use-frequency categories for each item.

Newspapers, television and magazines were the most frequently used information sources. Friends, the church, experts and book stores were the next four most frequently used sources, followed by the library, county agents, home extension agents, book clubs and others. Thus, the library ranked eighth among the eleven sources, ahead only of the county agents, home extension agents and book clubs. The library was used very frequently by ten percent of the respondents and frequently by 23 percent. Of the remaining 67 percent, 30 percent said they seldom used the library, and 22 percent indicated they never used the library. Fifteen percent did not respond to the questionnaire, but there is reason to believe that this group fell into the category of non-users since many respondents ranked only the sources they used. In broad terms, library use can be described as very frequent or frequent for 33 percent of the sample and as seldom or never for 67 percent of the sample.

Since the county agent and the home extension agent are likely to be of more importance to the rural segment of the population, it is possible that the rankings of the information sources will differ for the urban and rural groups. To check this the comparative rankings were checked and are given in Table 51.

Table 50

Rank Order of Information Sources Used

Rank	Source	Very Frequent %	Frequent %	Seldom %	Never %	NR %	Mean %
		Frequency of Use					
1	Newspapers	56	25	7	3	10	1.376
2	Television	39	35	11	4	10	1.600
3	Magazines	41	36	13	3	8	1.617
4	Friends	22	43	14	4	16	1.681
5	Church	15	30	26	16	13	2.164
6	Experts	7	30	35	13	18	2.166
7	Book Stores	7	23	31	21	18	2.300
8	Library	10	23	30	22	15	2.337
9	County Agents	4	8	20	50	18	2.573
10	Home Extension Agents	2	7	31	41	19	2.772
11	Book Clubs	4	8	20	50	18	2.802
12	Others	3	2	.3	0	95	-

Number of responses: 590

Table 51

Sources of Information Used Ranked by Residence

In Town	Out of Town or Farm
1. Newspapers	1. Newspapers
2. Magazines	2. Magazines
3. Television	3. Television
4. Friends	4. Friends
5. Library	5. Church
6. Experts	6. Experts
7. Church	7. County Agents
8. Book Stores	8. Book Stores
9. County Agents	9. Library
10. Book Clubs	10. Home Extension Agents
11. Home Extension Agents	11. Book Clubs
12. Others	12 Others

No difference appeared in the ranking of the four most frequently used sources. The library is used more frequently by intown residents than out-of-town residents; the church is used less as an information source by intown residents, as are the county agent and the home extension agent. This comparative ranking does indicate that there may be a difference in the way information sources are used, and that the difference is associated with place of residence. The library, church, and the county and home extension agents are most likely to be affected.

The question did not deal with the way in which people use the information sources. More precisely, it did not get to the question of what the information needs are, and how those needs are met or if they go unmet. This is an area for further study.

Library Use and the Library User

Frequency of library use - The first question served only to rank the library with other information sources by frequency of use and to separate those who make some use of the library from those who never use it. No definition of very frequent or frequent use was given, and it is likely that there is considerable variation in how respondents classified their use. To provide more specific information on library use, respondents were asked to indicate how many times they use the library in one year. Table 52 shows the results for the entire sample.

Table 52

Annual Library Use

Frequency	Percent
More than 6 times a year	26
4-6 times a year	9
2-3 times a year	12
Once a year	4
Less than once a year	12
No response	36
	99*

Number of responses: 590

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Thirty-five percent of the respondents said they use the library four or more times a year; 16 percent indicated they use the library one to three times a year, and 12 percent said they use the library less than once a year. Thirty-six percent did not respond to the question, and since those who never use the library were asked to skip the question, we may assume that most of the non-responses are indications of no use of the library. Of the sample of residents 52 percent use the library once a year, less than once a year, or not at all. Forty-seven percent said they use the library two or more times a year.

As expected there was considerable variation in how people described their use. Those who use the library six or more times a year described this as anywhere from seldom to very frequent use. Thirty-seven percent said it was very frequent, 52 percent called it frequent use, and eleven percent called it seldom. (See Table 53.) Those who use the library four to six times a year described their use as frequent (51%) or seldom (41%). Of those who use the library two to three times a year, 34 percent called it frequent or very frequent, and 60 percent rated it as seldom. Three times a year appears to be the lower limit of frequent use. Very frequent use is not precisely defined, but it is somewhere above six times a year. The scale of use was set low since the interest was in determining the level of use at the lower end of the scale.

Table 53

How Respondents Described Their Library Use

How Respondent Described His Use	Times Used Per Year 6 or More	4-6	2-3	Once	Less than Once
Very Frequent	37%	6%	3%	0%	2%
Frequent	52	51	31	4	7
Seldom	11	41	60	87	67
Never	1	2	6	9	25
Total percent	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Number of responses:	150	49	67	23	60

Read: 37% of those who used the library 6 or more times a year called this frequent use.

Types of libraries used - Residents of the region have access to more than one type of library, and respondents were asked to indicate the types of libraries they use. Responses are from those who indicated that they made some use of libraries, and more than one response was permitted. (See Table 54.)

Table 54

Types of Libraries Ranked by Frequency of Use

Type of Library	Percent
City Public	74
School	23
State	19
Church	18
Bookmobile	14
College	13
Professional	11
County Public	9

Number answering: 363
Total number of responses: 650
Average number of responses: 1.8
176 answered that they used more than one kind of library (48%).

The city public library is the most frequently used, not surprising since the public libraries of Bismarck and Mandan are accessible to most of the residents. The school library ranks second, which is surprising because very few of the respondents are students. The State Library is used by about one in five respondents, just ahead of the church library. The ranking of the county library may be misleading, since all the bookmobiles are part of county library operations. Respondents may or may not have distinquished between the bookmobile and on-site use of county library facilities.

Place of residence and types of libraries used - Place of residence may play a part in determining the types of libraries used, and therefore the types of libraries used were cross-tabulated with intown and out-of-town residence. (See Table 55.)

Note first that the number of cases used is quite small. The city library ranks first for both types of residences, although more frequent use is made by intown residents. After that the rankings vary considerably. The bookmobile is used far more by out-of-town residents, as are the State Library and the county library. The college library was cited as being used more frequently by intown than out-of-town residents.

An additional comparison of use by place of residence is shown in Tables 56 and 57. In Table 56 use by county is given with Burleigh and Morton counties shown separately.

Table 55

Types of Libraries Used by Place of Residence

	In Town			Out of Town	
Rank	Type of Library	Percent	Rank	Type of Library	Percent
1	City	79.6	1	City	56.0
2	School	22.9	2	Bookmobile	34.7
3	Church	16.8	3	State	26.7
4	State	16.4	4	Church	20.0
5	College	14.3	5	School	20.0
6	Professional	12.5	6	County	16.0
7	Bookmobile	8.2	7	College	9.3
8	County	6.8	8	Professional	4.0
Number of responses:		280			75

Table 56

Types of Libraries Used by County

Type of Library	Burleigh	Rank	Morton	Rank	All Others	Rank
City	67.1%	1	49.6%	1	19.8%	2
State	15.8	2	8.4	4	8.6	4-5
Church	13.1	3	10.9	3	8.6	4-5
College	12.6	4	3.4	7	5.0	6-7
Professional	10.4	5	2.5	8	5.0	6-7
School	9.5	6	11.8	2	20.3	1
County	4.5	7	6.7	5-6	6.3	8
Bookmobile	.9	8	6.7	5-6	17.6	3
Number of responses:	222		119		222	

In Burleigh County, city, state and church libraries are the most frequently used, with the city library predominating. The city library ranks first in Morton County also, but by a much smaller proportion. The school and church library rank second and third. In the other counties as a group the ranking is school, city and bookmobile.

When cities are considered the ranking is pretty much the same as is indicated by Table 57.

Table 57

Types of Libraries Used by City

Type of Library	Bismarck	Rank	Mandan	Rank	All Others	Rank
City	70.9%	1	61.0%	1	19.7%	1
State	14.1	2	9.8	3-4	9.1	4-5
Church	13.1	3	9.9	3-4	9.1	4-5
College	12.6	4	3.7	6	4.9	6-7
Professional	10.7	5	2.4	7	4.9	6-7
School	9.7	6	13.7	2	17.0	2
County	4.4	7	7.3	5	6.1	8
Bookmobile	0	8	1.2	8	16.3	3
Number of responses:	206		82		264	

The ranks for Bismarck are the same as for Burleigh County with the first rank of the city public library even more pronounced. When Mandan residents are taken as a group, the ranks are the same as those for Morton County, but the percentage using the city library increases from 50 to 61 percent.

When all other cities are considered the school library ranks first, the city library second, and the bookmobile third.

Thus, there are few changes from Table 56 to Table 57, which is not too surprising since Bismarck and Mandan dominate Burleigh and Morton counties. In the case of all other counties and all other cities, we are dealing with the same group, namely, those people who live outside Bismarck and Mandan.

Method of use - Many libraries today offer a variety of means of access, e.g. walk-in service, telephone, mail, bookmobile, and branch outlets. In-person use is the most commonly used means of access by the sample (94%). (See Table 58.) Bookmobile service, telephone and mail service were used by relatively small proportions of the sample, 11, 10, and 9 percent respectively.

Table 58

Ways in Which Libraries Are Used

Form of Use	N=363
In Person	94%
Bookmobile	11
By Telephone	10
By Mail	9
Other	1

Number of respondents: 363
Number of responses: 453
No response: 227
83 respondents answered more than one.
Average number of responses: 1.25

Note: Since the aim is to see how people who use the library gain access to it, we used only those who report using the library, in this case 363.

Library User and Variables Related to Library Use

In this section a partial profile of the library user is attempted. The following variables were selected for cross-tabulation with library use:

Distance from the library, and residence
Age
Sex
Education
Occupation
Marital status

The first two variables, distance and residence, are not personal traits, but they may determine a person's access to library service and to some extent his use of a library. The six socio-economic variables are separately cross-tabulated with library use to determine if there is an association between them. There are limitations to this analysis which will be stated as the findings are presented.

Distance from the library, and residence - Thirty-eight percent of the residents in the sample lived within one mile of a library or bookmobile stop (Table 59). Twenty-four percent lived within five miles, so that 62 percent lived within five miles of a library outlet. Of the remaining 37 percent, 16 percent lived more than 10 miles from a library, 2 percent did not know, and 12 percent did not respond.

Since most city residents are likely to live within five miles of a library, the distance from a library or bookmobile stop was checked for intown and out-of-town residents to determine how out-of-town and farm residents compared (Table 60).

Table 59

Distance in Miles
from Nearest Library or Bookmobile Stop

Distance in Miles	Percent
One mile or less	38
2-5 miles	24
6-10 miles	7
11-20 miles	6
20 or more miles	10
Do not know	2
No response	12
	99*

Number of responses: 590

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Less than three percent of out-of-town residents responding lived within one mile of a library outlet, and only 25 percent lived within five miles, whereas 90 percent of city residents lived within five miles. Almost half (49%) of the non-city residents lived more than ten miles from a library; only five and one-half percent of city residents were more than ten miles from an outlet, presumably those in small cities without libraries or bookmobile stops.

When Burleigh and Morton counties are considered separately, a more accurate picture is gained of the other counties (Table 61). In Burleigh County, 87 percent of the residents live within five miles of a library, and in Morton County 75 percent, reflecting the influence of Bismarck and Mandan. In the eight other counties only 49 percent live within five miles, while 36 percent are more than 10 miles away.

Distance from a library is usually considered to be one of the variables affecting library use, and to determine if this were true for our sample, distance from a library was cross-tabulated with library use. The results, as shown in Table 62, were inconclusive. The most frequent users live within a mile of the library, but the number of non-users living within a mile is also large. This distribution is probably caused by the size of the Bismarck-Mandan representation in the sample. On the other hand, the number of non-users is the largest percentage of those living more than 20 miles away. Some of the cells are small, and no firm conclusions are possible without further analysis.

Table 60

Where Do You Live?

Distance	In Town	Out of Town
1 mile or less	60.4	2.8
2-5 miles	29.4	22.4
6-10 miles	2.5	23.0
11-20 miles	.8	24.5
20 or more miles	4.7	25.2
Don't know	2.2	2.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	361	143

Table 61

Distance from Library by County

Distance	Burleigh	Morton	All Others
1 mile or less	45.1	50.0	38.3
2-5 miles	42.2	25.0	10.6
6-10 miles	3.9	11.0	12.2
11-20 miles	2.0	4.0	16.0
20 or more miles	5.8	6.0	19.7
Don't know	1.0	4.0	3.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	206	100	188

Table 62

Distance from Library and Frequency of Use

		Times Used Per Year				
Distance	Never	Less than Once	Once	2-3	4-6	Over 6
1 mile or less	36.1	40.0	52.0	42.4	40.8	53.9
2-5 miles	15.7	27.7	36.0	44.0	44.9	26.2
6-10 miles	11.4	4.6	0	6.1	2.0	10.3
11-20 miles	12.0	9.2	4.0	1.5	4.1	5.5
20 or more miles	20.0	15.4	4.0	4.5	8.2	4.1
Don't know	4.8	3.1	4.0	1.5	0	0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	166	71	26	71	51	154

Age and library use - This study dealt only with persons 20 years of age or older, thereby eliminating the age group which traditionally makes the heaviest use of libraries. When the age groups over 20 are considered in relation to library use, it can be seen that the percentage of those who never use the library increases as age increases. (See Table 63.) At the other end of the scale, the heaviest use is made by those in the 20-34 age group. The 25-34 age group is the most active in library use, followed by the 20-24 year-olds and the 35-44 age group. Use drops considerably in the groups 45 years of age and older.

Table 63

Age and Library Use

		Times Used Per Year				
Age	Never	Less than Once	Once	2-3	4-6	Over 6
Under 20	0	1	0	1	0	8
20-24	10	5	3	7	4	15
25-34	27	12	6	17	20	47
35-44	28	10	3	16	7	27
45-54	53	15	7	11	10	28
Over 55	85	25	7	18	10	29
	203	68	26	70	51	154

Marital status and library use - Marital status does not seem to be a particularly strong predictor of library use. The unmarried members of the sample made slightly more use of the library, but the differences are not particularly dramatic (Table 64).

Education and library use - The amount of education a person has is generally associated with library use, and this holds true for the sample studied (Table 65).

There is a definite increase in the percentage of persons who never use a library as education decreases. Almost 66 percent of the persons with eight or fewer years of education never use a library; only 17 percent of the group used the library four or more times a year. As educational level increases, the percentage of persons using the library four or more times a year increases steadily. The group with more than four years of college has the highest percentage of members using the library four or more times a year (73%).

Occupation and library use - When library use was cross-tabulated with the occupation of the respondents, the results shown in Table 66 were obtained. The professional group makes the most frequent use of the library, followed by housewives and those in managerial occupations. Farmers and farm managers made the least use of libraries and retired persons the second least use.

Table 64

Marital Status and Library Use

Use of Library	Married	Unmarried
Never	164	32
Less than once	55	10
Once	20	6
2-3 times	53	15
4-6 times	43	7
Over 6 times	118	33
	453	103

A summary of library use measured against the variables considered is provided in Table 67. Library use is defined as use of the library two or more times a year; fewer than two times is considered non-use.

Each of the variables was considered separately; therefore, it is not possible to link the characteristics to form an overall profile. Age, education, sex and occupation seem to be partial predictors of library use.

Marital status and distance from the library were inconclusive on the basis of the analysis performed.

Table 65

Education and Library Use

	Years of Education					
Use of Library	8 or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	Over 16
Never	71	27	54	28	8	8
Less than once	13	9	22	16	4	3
Once	2	0	7	10	2	2
2-3 times	4	3	23	22	10	8
4-6 times	4	4	15	11	4	13
Over 6 times	14	10	38	32	17	43
	108	53	159	119	45	77

Table 66

Occupation and Library Use

Use of Library	Professional	Farming	Managerial	Clerical	Housewife	Retired	Other
Never	6	64	16	14	37	30	37
Less than once	3	11	9	7	8	9	16
Once	2	2	2	2	3	3	10
2-3 times	14	2	10	8	14	6	13
4-6 times	10	3	7	4	10	2	13
Over 6 times	43	11	11	9	30	11	25
	78	93	55	44	102	61	114

Table 67

Profile of User VS. Non-user of Public Libraries

(User: Person 20 years and older who uses
the library at least 2 times per year)

	User %	Non-user %	Total %
Sex:			
Male	49.5	50.5	100
Female	58.5	41.5	100
Age:			
Under 20	NA	NA	NA
20-24	65.9	34.1	100
25-34	69.8	30.2	100
35-44	58.2	41.8	100
45-54	45.2	54.8	100
55 & over	36.4	63.6	100
Marital Status:			
Single	58.7	41.3	100
Married	51.5	48.5	100
Education:			
8 or less	22.0	78.0	100
9-11	32.1	67.9	100
12	52.2	47.8	100
13-15	63.0	37.0	100
16	73.3	26.7	100
16 +	84.6	15.4	100
Where Do You Live?			
In town	58.6	41.4	100
Out of town	36.4	63.6	100
Bismarck	68.4	31.6	100
Mandan	59.8	40.2	100
Other	36.0	64.0	100
Occupation:*			
Professional	88.5	11.5	100
Farming	19.4	80.6	100
Managerial	54.5	45.5	100
Clerical	52.3	47.7	100
Housewife	55.3	44.7	100
Retired	35.5	64.5	100
All others	53.5	46.5	100

* Students not included.

Non-user and Reasons for Non-use

In addition to discovering use patterns and characteristics of users, the study attempted to determine reasons for non-use. Respondents were asked to indicate why they do not use libraries more frequently. Responses are shown in Table 68 in rank order.

Table 68

Reasons for Not Using Libraries More Frequently

Rank	Reason	% Citing
1	Buy the books and magazines I want	37
2	No particular reason	30
3	Don't have time to read	20
4	Library is too far away	18
5	Borrow materials from friends	15
6	Library does not have what I want	8
7	Library hours too inconvenient	6
8	Other	3
	No response	17.6

Number of responses: 590

Thirty-seven percent indicated that they buy the materials they need instead of relying on the library. Thirty percent indicated that they have no particular reason for not using the library more frequently. This statement is open to a variety of interpretations, and one can only suggest possible interpretations. There is no apparent dissatisfaction with library service. Most likely it suggests little interest in reading or little need for the library to supply items that are read.

Three items, those ranked 4, 6, and 7 are the only ones directly connected with the library. Distance as a deterrent to library use is the most frequently cited, that by 18 percent of the respondents. The lack of materials was cited by only 8 percent, and inconvenient hours by only 6 percent. Thus the reasons for non-use most frequently cited have more to do with a lack of interest in reading or no need to use the library for items needed than with specifically identified deficiencies of library service.

When respondents were classified by county, a slightly different picture appeared (Table 69). In Burleigh and Morton counties, distance from a library was cited by only 8 percent of the respondents; in the other eight counties, it was indicated as a reason for non-use by 35 percent, becoming the most frequently cited reason for non-use. No particular reason, buying one's own books, and no time to read remained the other most frequently cited reasons. The inconvenience of library hours was cited more often by those outside Burleigh and Morton counties, but still ranked sixth out of nine reasons.

There are possible combinations of reasons which were not revealed by the data. It is possible, for example, that a general awareness of a lack of materials in a library combines with distance or library hours to create a slightly different reason for non-use. The large percentage who indicated no particular reason suggests that reasons were not elicited rather than that they do not exist. This weakness makes analysis difficult.

Table 69

Reasons for Non-use by County

Reason	Burleigh	Morton	All Others
Distance	8	8	35
No time to read	23	16	19
Does not have what is wanted	5	3	7
Material of no interest	3	3	3
No particular reason	29	38	27
Hours	3	4	10
Buy books	43	37	32
Borrow material	19	14	10
Other	4	2	3
Number of responses:	222	119	222

Percent by column.
Respondents were allowed to check more than one.

Future Use and Services Desired

This section deals with anticipated future use and the kinds of services desired.

In response to the question, "Do you plan to use the library in the future?", 64 percent answered yes, 25 percent no, and 11 percent did not respond (Table 70). The question was intended as a predictor of non-use rather than as an indicator of future use. The 64 percent who answered yes match the percentage who now make some use of a library.

Table 70

Do You Plan to Use a Library in the Future?

Yes	No	No Response
64%	25%	11%

In Burleigh and Morton counties a higher percentage answered yes (Table 71); and Table 72 indicates that future use will be by those who presently use the library.

Table 71

Future Use by County

	Burleigh	Morton	All others
Yes	80.1	78.0	60.4
No	19.9	22.0	39.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	206	100	192

Table 72

Future Use by Frequency of Present Use

		Times Used Per Year				
	Never	Less than Once	Once	2-3	4-6	Over 6
Yes	34.9	61.7	90.9	92.8	100.0	100.0
No	65.1	38.3	9.1	7.2	0	0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	175	60	22	69	47	146

Table 73

Future Use by Age

	Age					
	Under 20	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Yes	88.9	87.8	83.2	80.2	71.3	56.5
No	11.1	12.2	16.8	19.8	28.7	43.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	9	41	125	81	108	147

Table 74

Future Use by Place of Residence

	In Town	Out of Town
Yes	77.6	63.8
No	22.4	36.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	366	141

Anticipated future use decreases as age increases (Table 73), and intown residents are more likely to use it than out-of-town residents (Table 74).

Respondents were asked to indicate the type of library service which would be best suited to their needs (Table 75). A well stocked library close enough to visit conveniently was favored by 46 percent of the respondents. Seventeen percent expressed no interest in library service, 16 percent cited mail order service, and 10 percent, bookmobile service. Since 22 percent did not respond, a total of 39 percent gave no expression of a desire for library service.

Some differences were found between intown and out-of-town residents, primarily that more out-of-town residents expressed an interest in bookmobile and mail service (Table 76).

A breakdown by counties is not particularly meaningful because of the large number of missing items.

Services desired - To get an idea of the services that people might use if available and to suggest some deficiencies that might exist in library services presently offered, respondents were asked to check a list of library services and to indicate those they would use if offered. The services ranged from the basic services offered by all libraries to several available in only a few North Dakota libraries.

The services desired are given in rank order in Table 77. The percentages are of the total number of respondents citing the service as one they would use if available.

Table 75

Type of Library Service Most Suited to Respondents' Needs

Library Service	Percent
A well stocked library close enough to visit conveniently	46
None	17
Mail order service	16
Bookmobile	10
Other	1
No response	22

Number of responses: 590

More than one answer was possible.

Table 76

Type of Library Service Most Suited to Respondents' Needs by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

Library Service	In Town %	Out of Town %
A well stocked library close enough to visit conveniently	49	49
None	15	18
Mail order service	15	26
Bookmobile	11	27
Other	2	1
Number of responses:	408	162

More than one answer was possible.

Table 77

Services Which Would Be Used if Available

Service	% of Respondents Citing
Books and other publications that can be borrowed	38
Reference	34
Phonograph records and tapes	34
Photocopy machines	28
Films, filmstrips and slides	22
Newspapers	20
Older magazines	18
Film projectors	15
Story hours	14
Typewriters	12
Getting materials from other libraries	11
Meeting rooms	11
Music scores	9
Toys and games	9
Books for people with poor eyesight	7
Framed pictures for loan	5
None of the above	27

Number of responses: 590

The services most frequently cited are the traditional ones - books for borrowing, reference materials, and phonograph records and tapes. Photocopying machines apparently are becoming an accepted and expected library service, as is the provision of films, filmstrips and slides.

Seven services, including back files of magazines, newspapers, story hours, meeting rooms, typewriters and interlibrary loan, all of which are commonly, if not always, provided were checked by 11 to 20 percent of the sample. Interlibrary borrowing was seen as a desirable and needed service by only eleven percent of the sample.

Even less frequently desired were specialized types of materials such as framed pictures, toys and games, music scores, and large print books.

Out-of-town residents did not differ greatly from intown residents in the ranking of services they would use if available (Table 78). There is a minor shifting of ranks, but the basic services rank the highest. The same holds true for the sample when it is considered by county of residence; minor changes occur, but there are no dramatic differences.

Table 78

Services Which Would Be Used if Available
by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

	In Town		Out of Town	
Service	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent
Books to Borrow	1	39.45	1	38.88
Reference	2	37.0	2	29.0
Photocopy machines	3	31.8	3	22.8
Records & tapes	4	26.47	4	22.2
Films, filmstrips & slides	5	23.0	6	19.75
Older magazines	6	20.3	8	12.95
Newspapers	7	20.1	5	20.98
Film projectors	8	17.2	9	12.3
Story hours	9	14.5	7	14.8
Typewriters	10	12.7	10	11.1
Getting materials from other libraries	11	12.25	13	8.6
Meeting rooms	12	11.5	11-12	9.25
Music scores	13	11.0	14	8.0
Toys & games	14	9.3	11-12	9.25
Large print	15	8.1	15	6.2
Framed pictures	16	5.6	16	4.9
Number of responses:		408		162

Financing and Organization of Library Service

Four questions dealt with the manner of financing public library service and with the administration of library service, specifically with area service centers and cooperative county arrangements.

Library service is financed by the local property tax primarily, supplemented in some instances by federal revenue sharing and federal library grants; in all cases, it is the city or county government which provides the funds. Respondents were asked how they felt library service should be financed: by a governmental body, by fund drives, or by user fees (Table 79). Respondents were permitted more than one answer, and 47 percent indicated more than one source.

The four most frequently suggested funding sources were city, state, county and federal governments; and the range of percentages was only seven points. Governmental bodies are seen as the supporting agencies by the largest number of respondents, while school districts, user fees, and fund drives rank considerably lower. The closeness of the four governmental agencies plus the large number of multiple responses may suggest that many see a combination of agencies providing financial support for library service. School districts, user fees, and fund drives were seen as funding sources by percentages ranging from 14 to 19.

Table 79

Funding Sources for Public Library Service

Funding Source	Percent
City government	34
State government	33
County government	31
Federal government	27
Membership fees	19
School districts	18
Library fund drives	14
United Fund, etc.	10
No opinion	16
No response	14

Average number of responses: 2
47% gave more than one answer.

A comparison of intown and out-of-town residents was made (Table 80) and yielded similar results. The local government agencies, city and county, ranked first and second, and the state third. The federal government was ranked fourth by intown residents and sixth by out-of-town residents. Caution should be observed since some of the cells are very small.

A ranking by counties was made, but the number of missing items made analysis impossible.

Table 80

Funding Sources for Public Library Service by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

Funding Source	In Town	Out of Town
County government	32.6%	28.4%
City government	40.2	21.6
School districts	6.4	7.4
Fund drives	6.9	8.6
United Fund, etc.	4.4	4.3
State government	15.7	19.1
Federal government	8.8	7.4
Membership fees	8.6	10.5
No opinion	14.0	21.0
Number of responses:	408	162

A problem faced in extending library service is created by the fact that municipal libraries are supported by the cities, and therefore are for the use of city residents. Others must be charged a fee if they wish to use the library. Pressure sometimes comes from rural areas for free service. We asked the respondents if they felt city library service should be extended free of charge to rural residents. Forty-five percent said yes, 26 percent no, and 18 percent said they were not sure (Table 81). No analysis was made by place of residence.

Table 81

Should City Library Service Be Extended Free of Charge to Rural Residents?

Yes	No	Not Sure	NR
45%	26%	18%	12%

Number of responses: 590

School-Public Library Combinations

Many communities are too small to support a library. In four cases in North Dakota a combination school-public library exists. Respondents were asked if they favored this combination in small communities. Forty-eight percent said yes, 15 percent no, and 24 percent were not sure (Table 82).

Table 82

Opinions on School-Public Library Combination

Yes	No	Not Sure	NR
48%	15%	24%	13%

Number of responses: 590

Intown residents and out-of-town residents responded similarly (Table 83), and no comparison was possible by county because of the incompleteness of the data.

Table 83

Opinions on School-Public Library Combination
by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

	In Town %	Out of Town %
Yes	48	50
No	23	26
Not Sure	16	12
Number of responses:	468	162

Cooperative County Agreements

Agreements between counties for joint library programs are in effect in several instances in North Dakota, including the McLean-Mercer Regional Library Service. Respondents were asked if they felt better public library service would result if such cooperative arrangements were established (Table 84). Forty-nine percent answered that they felt better service would result with cooperative arrangements. Eight percent replied no, and 31 percent were not sure.

No data were available for cross-tabulations by place of residence.

Table 84

Opinions on Cooperative County Service

Yes	No	Not Sure	NR
49%	8%	31%	12%

Number of responses: 590

Area Library Centers

Finally, respondents were asked if they would be for or against the creation of area library centers which would supplement local library service and provide service to areas without it.

Sixty-three percent of the respondents said they favored (Table 85) such a development, nine percent opposed it, and 23 percent were not sure.

Table 85

Opinions on Area Library Centers

Yes	No	Not Sure	NR
63%	9%	23%	5%

Number of responses: 590

No tabulations were made by place of residence.

Summary

The sources of information used most frequently by the people surveyed were the newspaper, television and magazines. The library ranked eighth among the eleven sources respondents were asked to rate. Intown residents ranked the library fifth, out-of-town residents ranked it ninth.

Twenty-six percent of the respondents indicated they use the library more than six times a year. Forty-eight percent said they use the library less than once a year or not at all.

The municipal public library was most frequently cited as the library used, followed by the school library and the combination of county library and bookmobile. Out-of-town residents indicated heavier use of the bookmobile and the State Library than intown residents. In-person use is by far the most common form of access; 94 percent of the respondents cited this kind of use, while bookmobile and telephone were cited by 11 and 10 percent respectively.

Seven variables were cross-tabulated with library use to determine whether relationships existed. The relationship of distance and library use was uncertain because of the impact of Bismarck-Mandan. The other variable with which no association seemed to exist was marital status.

Library use decreased as age increased, and females made more use of the library than males. Library use increased with education, and the occupational groups which made most use were professionals and housewives.

Reasons for non-use of the library were 1) I buy the books I want and 2) no particular reason. "Don't have time to read" was ranked third, and distance as an obstacle was fourth.

When asked what kind of service they would like best, 46 percent indicated a well stocked library close enough to visit conveniently. Seventeen percent indicated they wanted no service, and 16 percent said they preferred a bookmobile. Higher percentages of out-of-town residents expressed a preference for bookmobile and mail order service than intown residents.

Services which the respondents would use if they were available tended toward the traditional library services - books, reference service, records and tapes. Photocopy machines ranked high, and some audio-visual materials seem to be desired. Twenty-seven percent indicated no desire for any of the services.

Five questions asked a statement of opinion. On the question of funding public library service, the municipal government, county government and the state were most frequently cited as the proper funding sources.

The second question which sought an opinion was whether rural residents should be able to use municipal library services free of charge. Forty-five percent said yes, 26 percent said no, and 18 percent were unsure.

Forty-eight percent said school and public libraries should be combined in small communities, 15 percent said no, and 24 percent were uncertain.

Cooperative county service was supported by 49 percent and opposed by 8 percent; 31 percent were unsure.

Finally, 63 percent favored area library centers which would supplement local service and provide service where none exists.

In the following chapter results of the user survey will be presented. In chapter 9 the results of the mail survey and the user survey will be compared.

Chapter VIII

DESCRIPTION AND FINDINGS OF THE USER SURVEY

Introduction to the User Study

The second part of the survey consisted of a study of library users in the region. It was conducted in the 12 libraries in the fall of 1974, and consisted of responses to a questionnaire given to adult library users (defined as 14 years of age and over).

Methodology

Information was sought on a number of topics from persons who actually used libraries, therefore the study was carried out in the libraries of the region during one library week in the fall of 1974. A library week was defined as one calendar week of the library's operation; the number of hours varied, therefore from as few as 2 to as many as 72 per week.

In the Veterans Memorial Public Library in Bismarck the survey was conducted by the investigator and an assistant. A questionnaire was given to every fourth person who entered the library; if the person had already completed a questionnaire, the next person was selected. This procedure was repeated for one library week, in this case, seven days.

In the Mandan Public Library the survey was also conducted by Regional Council staff, but in this instance every other person was given a questionnaire.

In nine of the libraries the purpose of the survey was explained to the librarian, and the librarian took the responsibility for handing a questionnaire to each person over 14 who entered the library or bookmobile.

In Sioux County adult library users were difficult to reach since the bookmobile ran one day a week during the month. In this case questionnaires were mailed to all known adult users.

Instrument - The questionnaire used contained 22 items covering the following topics:

1. Distance from the library
2. Frequency of use
3. Reasons for library visit
4. Satisfaction with library service
5. Services used
6. Other libraries used

7. Success of library visit

8. Length of stay

9. Socioeconomic data

10. Comments

The questionnaire was developed during the spring and summer of 1974 and pretested in an area outside the region. It was revised and used during the fall of 1974.

Data tabulation and analysis - A coding manual was prepared and the responses transferred to coding sheets from which IBM cards were punched. The technical facilities of the Central Data Processing unit of the Department of Accounts and Purchases were used for the data analysis. Special contract with a consultant furnished the programming design and initial interpretation.

Frequency tabulations were prepared for each item and a number of cross-tabulations made. These will be discussed in the presentation of findings.

Limitations of the Study and Presentation of Findings

As with the mail survey limitations imposed by the sampling procedures, the response rate and distribution and the techniques of analysis must be explained before the findings are presented.

Sample - The sample, unlike that of the mail survey, is not one sample of library users in the region, but separate samples from each of the libraries. Added together they do not necessarily constitute a valid sample of library users in the region. Table 86 shows the number of responses from each library and the percent of the total each represents.

Bismarck and Mandan accounted for 700 of the 968 responses or 72% of the total. Because of the effect this had on the interpretation of total responses, the results of these two have been treated separately in the analysis. Responses from the other libraries are grouped as a rural response, but again caution must be observed in interpreting this as a representative rural sample.

Also, in regard to the sample, is the fact that only one library week was used as a sample of all library weeks. It is difficult to know what variables affected library use during that week; repeated samplings would be necessary to correct this shortcoming or else a representative sample of users would need to be chosen on some other basis.

Analysis - The analysis performed was limited to frequency distributions and sample cross-tabulations. No multivariate analysis was performed, therefore the cross-tabulations must be seen only as a comparison of two variables. Age and library use were compared, and education and library use were compared, but the three variables have not been considered together. This limits the analysis considerably, and future studies should make provision for greater depth of analysis.

Table 86

User Survey Responses by Library

Library	No. of Responses	% of Total
Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	476	49.2
Mandan	224	23.1
Morton County	81	8.4
Kidder County	53	5.5
Garrison	39*	4
McLean-Mercer Bookmobile	35*	3.6
Hazen	23*	2.4
Linton	12	1.2
Riverdale	9*	.9
Underwood	7	.7
Glen Ullin	4	.4
Sioux	3	.3
No Response	2	.2
	968	99.9

* These libraries are part of the McLean-Mercer Regional Library. Total responses were 106 or 10.95% of the total.

Presentation of findings - Within the limitations stated above, the findings of the user survey are presented under the following headings:

1. General characteristics of library users and frequency of library use
2. Nature of library use
3. Users' evaluation of public library service
4. Use of resources in addition to the public library

Characteristics of Library Users

In this section a general description of library users is given together with the frequency with which they use public libraries. The characteristics considered in relation to library use are:

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Marital status
4. Education
5. Student status
6. Residence
7. Distance from the library
8. Occupation

Frequency of Library Use

Of all library users surveyed, 32 percent said they used the library more than three times a month, 47 percent from one to three times a month and 18 percent less than once a month (Table 87).

Table 87

Frequency of Library Use

Frequency	Percent
More than 3 times a month	32
1-3 times a month	47
Less than once a month	18
No response	2
	99*

Number of responses: 968

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Respondents at the Veterans Memorial Public Library were the most frequent users of the library; 43 percent said they used the library more than three times a month in contrast to 32 percent at Mandan and 16 percent in the other libraries. At Mandan and in the other libraries the largest group consisted of those who used the library from one to three times a month. The number of persons who used the library less than once a month remained close to the 19 percent shown for all respondents (Table 88).

Table 88

Frequency of Library Use by Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
More than 3 times a month	43	32	16
1-3 times a month	40	49	63
Less than once a month	17	19	20
Number of responses:	469	221	255

Age and Library Use

The most frequent users in the total sample and in the libraries considered separately were persons between 15 and 19 years of age. When all respondents were considered they accounted for almost 30 percent of the users. This varied from 27 percent at Mandan to 29 at Bismarck and 35 percent at all the others (Tables 89 and 90).

Table 89

Library Users by Age

Age	Percent
14 years & under	5
15-19	30
20-24	13
25-34	20
35-44	12
45-54	8
55+	11
No response	2

Number of responses: 968

Table 90

Library Users by Age and Library

Age	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Under 14	4	4	10
15-19	29	27	35
20-24	15	12	10
25-34	20	25	16
35-44	12	15	9
45-54	9	10	6
55+	11	7	16
No Response	1	.5	1
Number of responses:	476	224	255

About 45 percent of the respondents in the "other" libraries were under 19 years of age.

The second most frequent users were aged 25-34 at Bismarck and Mandan, but persons over 55 ranked just slightly ahead of this group in the other libraries. These groups were followed by persons 20-24 and 35-44. The age group 45-54 was least represented in each instance.

Sex and Library Use

The library users during the survey week were predominantly female. Sixty percent of the users were female, while 38 percent were male (Table 91).

Table 91

Library Users by Sex

Sex	Percent
Male	38
Female	60
No Response	2

Number of responses: 968

At the Bismarck Library 50 percent of the users were male and 48 percent female. In Mandan only 29 percent were male, and in the other libraries the percentage of male users dropped to 25 percent. At Mandan 70 percent of the users were female and in the other libraries 73 percent of the users were female (Table 92).

When males and females were compared as to frequency of library use, a different pattern emerged. Forty-three percent of the males, but only 26 percent of the females used the library more than three times a month. Women were more likely to use it from less than once a month to three times a month (Table 93).

Table 92

Library Users by Sex and Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Male	50	29	25
Female	48	70	73
No Response	2	1	2
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Table 93

Frequency of Library Use by Sex

Use Per Month	Male %	Female %
More than 3 times	43	26
1-3 times	41	53
Less than once	16	21
Number of responses:	363	565

Library Users and Marital Status

A little over half (52%) of the library users were single, while 45 percent were married (Table 94). This held true for Bismarck also, but the percentages were reversed in Mandan. In the other libraries the percentage of single users was 56 percent (Table 95).

Table 94

Library Users by Marital Status

	Percent
Married	45
Single	52
No Response	3

Number of responses: 968

Table 95

Library Users by Marital Status and Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Married	45	52	40
Single	52	45	56
No Response	3	2	3
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Library Users and Education

Education is usually a strong indicator of library use. Students are generally frequent users, and among adults use usually increases with education completed.

In this sample 32 percent of the users had completed 11 years of schooling; we may assume that these are largely high school students since the percentage corresponds closely to those under 19 years of age. Sixty-five percent of the users had completed 12 years or more, and of the total 47 percent had completed 13 years of schooling or more (Table 96).

In Bismarck and Mandan 28 percent of the users had completed 11 years of schooling. These figures are close to those for persons under 19 years of age. In the other libraries 46 percent had completed 11 years, suggesting that perhaps a small percentage of adults with fewer than 11 years of schooling are library users.

Fifty-four percent of Bismarck's users had 13 or more years of formal education; in Mandan 47 percent of the users were in this category, but in the other libraries this dropped to 32% (Table 97).

Table 96

Library Users and Education

Last Grade Completed	Percent
8 or less	7
9-11	25
12	18
13-15	20
16	10
16+	17
No response	3

Number of responses: 968

Table 97

Library Users by Education and Library

Last Grade Completed	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
8 or less	5	5	14
9-11	23	23	32
12	16	23	16
13-15	25	21	10
16	10	11	8
16+	19	15	14
No response	2	2	6
Number of responses:	476	224	268

When frequency of library use was compared with education, it was found that those persons with the most education were also the most frequent users. Those with 16 years of education or more were far more likely to use the library more than three times a month. Forty-four percent of those with more than 16 years of education used the library more than three times a month. For those with less than 16 years of education, this percentage ranged from 26 to 31 percent. As education dropped below 16 years, the percentage of less frequent users increased (Table 98).

Table 98

Frequency of Library Use by Educational Level

Frequency	8 or less	9-11	12	13-15	16	16+
		Years of Education				
More than 3 times a month	30.9	25.8	31.4	30.7	42.6	44.3
1-3 times a month	47.1	53.3	50.3	50.5	43.6	38.6
Less than once a month	22.0	20.9	18.3	18.8	13.8	17.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	68	244	169	186	94	158

Student Use of Libraries

Students generally account for much of public library usage. In this sample, 37 percent of the users were students. In Bismarck students were also 37 percent of the total; the percentage of students dipped slightly to 33 percent in Mandan, but constituted 40 percent of the users in the other libraries (Tables 99 & 100).

Table 99

Students as a Percentage of Library Users

	Percent
Student	37
Non-student	59
No Response	4

Number of responses: 968

Table 100

Students as a Percentage of Library Users by Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Student	37	33	40
Non-student	60	64	53
No Response	3	3	6
Number of responses:	476	224	268

There were no great differences in frequency of use when students and non-students were compared. Slightly more non-students used the library more than three times a month; students were more likely to be in the categories of those who used the library one to three times a month or less than once a month (Table 101).

Table 101

Frequency of Use by Students and Non-students

Frequency	Student	Non-student
More than 3 times a month	30.8	33.9
1-3 times a month	52.0	46.5
Less than once a month	17.2	19.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0
Number of responses:	354	555

Library Users by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

The smaller libraries had a larger percentage of out-of-town users than Bismarck or Mandan. For the sample 77 percent of the users lived in town; in Bismarck and Mandan the percentages were 87 and 83 respectively. The other libraries drew only 55 percent of their users from towns. (Tables 102 & 103).

Table 102

Library Users
by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence

	Percent
In Town	77
Out of Town	19
No Response	4

Number of responses: 968

Table 103

Library Users by Intown and Out-of-Town Residence and Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
In Town	87	83	55
Out of Town	10	13	39
No Response	3	4	6
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Distance from Library

In addition to intown and out-of-town residence the users were grouped by the distance they lived from the library. Seventy-eight percent of the users lived within five miles of the library; fifteen percent lived ten or more miles away (Table 104). In the case of Bismarck, 86 percent lived within five miles, and nine percent lived more than ten miles away. The same percentage held in Mandan, but almost twice as many lived within one mile of the library. In the other libraries only 59 percent lived within five miles, and 34 percent traveled more than ten miles to get to the library (Table 105).

Table 104

Distance from the Library of Library Users

Distance	Percent
1 mile or less	45
2-5 miles	33
6-10 miles	6
11-20 miles	6
20+ miles	9
No response	1

Number of responses: 968

Table 105

Distance from Library of Library Users by Library

Distance from Library	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
1 mile or less	34	65	49
2-5 miles	52	22	10
6-10 miles	6	4	7
11-20 miles	3	3	14
20+ miles	6	6	20
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Distance traveled to the library was cross-tabulated with frequency of library use. Of those who lived within five miles of a library, 37 percent used the library more than three times a year; only 17 percent of those who lived more than five miles from the library used the library more than three times a month. One-fourth of those who lived more than five miles away said they used the library less than once a month (Table 106).

Table 106

Distance from Library and Frequency of Use

Frequency of Use	Less than 5 Miles	More than 5 Miles
	%	%
More than 3 times a month	37	17
1-3 times a month	46	58
Less than once a month	17	25
Number of responses:	737	197

Occupations of Library Users

Three major groups of users emerged when occupations were considered - students, housewives and people in the professions. Together they constituted two-thirds of the users. Students ranked first (30%), professional persons second (20%) and housewives third (16%). The next largest single group was clerical workers (7%). Farmers accounted for 2 percent of the users (Table 107).

Table 107

Library Users by Occupation

Occupation	Percent
Professional	19.6
Farmers	2.2
Managers	3.3
Clerical	6.9
Sales Workers	3.1
Craftsmen, Foremen	.9
Operatives	1.4
Private Household	-
Service Workers	5.0
Farm Laborers	-
Laborers	.8
Housewives	16.0
Students	30.0*
Unemployed	.9
Retired	4.4
Servicemen	.3
No Response	4.9

Number of responses: 968

* In Table 98 students constituted 37 percent of the users. In listing occupation it is possible that some students listed jobs they held when asked their occupation.

There were no major changes when the three categories of users were compared by library. The same three primary groups appeared in Bismarck, Mandan and other libraries. The percentage of students increased to 35 percent in the other libraries, and dropped slightly in Bismarck and Mandan. Housewives were less prominent in Bismarck and slightly more numerous in Mandan and the other libraries. Professional persons remained at 20 percent of the users in Bismarck and deviated from this only slightly in Mandan and the other libraries. Farmers were more apparent among users of the "other" libraries, where they constituted 6 percent of the users (Table 108).

Table 108

Library Users by Occupation and Library

Occupation	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Professional	20.0	20.9	18.0
Farmers	1.0	.4	5.6
Managers	4.8	2.7	1.1
Clerical	8.6	7.1	3.7
Sales Workers	5.1	2.7	-
Craftsmen, Foremen	1.3	.9	.4
Operatives	2.1	1.3	.4
Private Household	-	-	-
Service Workers	4.8	9.4	1.5
Farm Laborers	-	-	-
Laborers	.8	1.8	-
Housewives	11.0	20.5	21.0
Students	29.3	25.9	35.3
Unemployed	.8	1.8	.4
Retired	4.6	1.3	6.8
Servicemen	.6	-	-
No Response	4.8	3.1	5.6

Number of responses: 966

Nature of Library Use

In this section an attempt is made to describe the way in which people actually used the library. Whether the visit to the library was made in conjunction with another activity, the reasons for coming to the library, the activities conducted while in the library are examined in relation to the libraries and the variables of age, sex, educational level, distance from library and student and non-student status.

Library use related to other activities - Respondents were asked if their trip to the library was a separate activity or if it was made in conjunction with shopping or another activity. One-half answered that theirs was specifically for the purpose of visiting the library. Twelve percent came in connection with shopping, and 36 percent came in connection with another activity (Table 109).

Table 109

Library Use Related to Other Activities

Purpose of Trip	Percent
Solely to visit library	50
Done in connection with shopping	12
Done in connection with another activity	36
No response	2

Number of responses: 968

In Mandan and in the other libraries the respondents were more likely to combine a trip to the library with shopping than in the case of Bismarck (Table 110).

Table 110

Library Use Related to Other Activities by Library

Purpose of Trip	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Solely to visit library	52	45	44
Done in connection with shopping	8	22	16
Done in connection with another activity	40	33	40
Number of responses:	473	220	259

Reasons for coming to the library - The reason most frequently given for coming to the library was to find a book to read. Fifty-three percent of the respondents cited this as one of their reasons. Forty-five percent came to seek information and for research purposes. Thirty-three percent returned materials as at least one of their activities. Bringing children to the library was a reason cited by 15 percent. Only nine percent came to study in a quiet place, and only six percent came to borrow a record,

Table 111

Reasons for Visits to Libraries

Reasons	Percent
Bring your child	15
Recreation and entertainment	19
To borrow a record, tape or picture	6
Information and research	45
To return some material	33
To find a good book to read	53
To study in a quiet area	9
Meet with friends or business associates	5
Use photocopier	6
Others	6
No response	2

Number of responses: 968

picture or tape (Table 111).

The reasons for visiting the library ranked differently when the libraries were considered separately. At Bismarck the reason given most often was information and research, cited by 57 percent of the users. To find a good book to read ranked second (40%) followed by the return of materials (29%) (Table 112). Bringing children was less important (11%) in Bismarck, but a quiet place to study (15%) and use of the photocopier (12%) were more important than in the others. At Mandan, finding a good book to read (58%), information and research (42%) and return of materials (32%) ranked highest. Bringing children was most often cited (20%) as was borrowing a record, tape or picture (10%). Only four percent gave a place to study as a reason for coming, and only one percent came to use the photocopier.

In the other libraries an even different pattern emerged. A preponderance (77%) came for a book to read, but only 28 percent for information and research. A much larger percentage (42%) gave the return of materials as a reason for coming, but only two percent came to study in a quiet place.

To bring children ranked below Mandan and above Bismarck as a reason for coming to the library.

Table 112

Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Library

Reasons	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Bring your child	11	20	17
Recreation and entertainment	20	19	18
To borrow a record, tape or picture	4	10	5
Information and research	57	42	28
To return some material	29	32	42
To find a good book to read	40	58	77
To study in a quiet area	15	4	2
Meet with friends or business associates	7	4	3
Use photocopier	12	1	0
Others	6	7	4
Number of responses:	466	222	261

Age and reasons for coming to the library - Reasons for coming to the library were cross-tabulated with age to see if age affected the reasons for coming to the library (Table 113). Persons in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 came most often for information and research. Finding a book to read was of second importance, while returning materials ranked third. A quiet place to study was most important for these two age groups.

The four other age groups gave reasons which were somewhat alike. Finding a book to read was of most importance and research and information became less important. Persons between 25 and 44 years of age most often brought children and borrowed records, tapes or pictures. A quiet place to study became much less important for these four age groups.

Sex and reasons for coming to the library - When reasons for coming to the library were compared by sex of the users some differences appeared. For males, information and research was most often given followed by finding a good book to read (Table 114). This was the reverse of what females gave as their reasons. Females were more likely to be returning materials and bringing children, while men were more often seeking a place to study or using the photocopier.

Table 113

Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Age

Reasons	Age 14 & Younger	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Bring your child	2	1	8	33	37	14	6
Recreation or entertainment	20	20	17	25	16	19	13
To borrow a record, tape or picture	12	5	5	10	7	1	2
Information or research	36	57	51	43	31	40	44
To return material	42	28	20	34	39	36	36
To find a book to read	78	46	41	50	55	47	56
To study in a quiet area	4	12	8	4	4	1	5
Meet with friends or business associates	6	6	8	1	2	3	5
Use photocopier	6	4	6	5	3	7	7
Other	2	5	7	6	6	7	5
Number of responses:	50	281	120	189	113	77	104

Table 114

Reasons for Library Visits by Sex

Reasons	Male %	Female %
Bring your child	8	19
Recreation or entertainment	21	18
To borrow a record, tape or picture	4	7
Information or research	54	40
To return material	28	37
To find a book to read	39	64
To study in a quiet area	12	7
Meet with friends or business associates	6	5
Use photocopier	10	4
Other	6	6
No response	1	1
Number of responses:	367	578

Respondents were allowed to check more than one answer.

Educational level and reasons for coming to the library - Finding a good book to read was the primary reason for coming to the library for all the educational groups except the highest for which information and research was foremost. For those with 9-11 years of education finding a good book to read and information and research were cited equally. Only in the case of those with fewer than eight years of schooling did information and research rank third. The return of materials, recreation and entertainment, and bringing children ranked next for all groups except the lowest (Table 115).

Table 115

Reasons for Library Visits by Educational Level

	Years of Education					
Reasons	8 or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	16+
Bring your child	7	2	24	20	15	20
Recreation or entertainment	12	20	17	21	19	23
To borrow a record, tape or a picture	9	6	4	4	7	9
Information or research	29	55	42	50	38	48
To return some material	35	30	41	30	26	40
To find a good book to read	65	55	55	56	54	46
To study in a quiet area	7	15	4	10	3	8
Meet with friends or business associates	4	10	4	3	7	3
Use photocopier	6	4	5	9	8	7
Other	3	5	6	4	7	9
Number of responses:	68	241	172	192	93	159

Respondents were allowed to check more than one answer.

Student and non-student status and reasons for coming to the library - Students and non-students did show a difference in their primary reasons for coming to the library (Table 116). Students much more often cited information and research (59%) as a reason for coming than non-students (38%). The latter gave finding a good book to read most often (56%) compared to 51 percent for students. Returning material and recreation and entertainment were not greatly different, but for students finding a place to study and meeting with friends were more important than for non-students.

Distance from library and reasons for visits to the library - Distance from the library appears to have no appreciable effect on the reasons given for coming to the library. (Table 117). Those who live within five miles come more often for information and research, but finding a good book to read remained the most frequently cited reason.

Table 116

Reasons for Library Visits by Students and Non-students

Reasons	Student %	Non-student %
Bring child	1	23
Recreation and entertainment	18	20
To borrow a record, tape or picture	6	6
Information or research	59	38
To return some material	31	35
To find a good book to read	51	56
To study in a quiet area	15	5
Meet with friends or business associates	8	4
Use photocopier	6	7
Others	4	6
Number of responses:	351	565

Respondents were allowed to check more than one answer.

Table 117

Reasons for Visits to Libraries by Distance from Library

Reasons	5 Miles or Less %	More than 5 Miles %
Bring your child	16	12
Recreation or entertainment	19	20
To borrow a record, tape or picture	5	8
Information or research	48	38
To return some material	33	33
To find a good book to read	52	61
To study in a quiet area	8	10
Meet with friends or business associates	5	6
Use photocopier	6	5
Other	6	5
Number of responses:	747	204

Length of stay at the library - Respondents were asked how long their visit to the library lasted. Almost a third (32%) stayed less than fifteen minutes, and almost another third were gone within a half hour (Table 118). Only 36 percent of the users stayed more than half an hour and only 14 percent longer than an hour.

Table 118

Length of Stay at Library

Length	Percent
¼ hour or less	32
¼-½ hour	31
½-1 hour	22
1-2 hours	11
More than 2 hours	3
No response	2

Number of responses: 968

There was considerable variation in length of stay among the separate libraries. At Bismarck, 53 percent stayed at the library longer than 30 minutes, and 23 percent were there for more than an hour.

In Mandan the users stayed for shorter periods. Twenty-six percent stayed longer than 30 minutes, but only six percent for more than an hour.

In the other libraries the visits were even shorter. Over half were gone 15 minutes after they arrived, and 84 percent had left within 30 minutes. Six percent stayed longer than one hour.

Table 119

Length of Stay at Library by Library

Length of Stay	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
¼ hour or less	21	36	51
¼-½ hour	27	39	33
½-1 hour	30	20	10
1-2 hours	19	5	4
More than 2 hours	4	1	2
Number of responses:	467	219	259

Use made of libraries - This section deals with what people actually did at the library during their visits. Respondents were asked to indicate all the resources they used and all the activities they engaged in during their stay. The uses made are then cross-tabulated with the variables of library, sex, education and student and non-student status.

Table 120

Use Made of Libraries

Use	Percent
Reference books	21
Library catalogs	14
Periodical indexes	5
Looked through books on shelves	41
Help from a librarian	16
Read new magazines or newspapers	15
Consulted books or magazines	15
Checked out materials	41
Films	1
Recordings	2
Other uses	7
No response	10

Number of responses: 968

The two most common activities were looking through books on the shelves and checking out materials both of which were cited by 41 percent of the users (Table 120). The use of reference books ranked second (21%) and was followed by a cluster of four activities, help from a librarian, reading of newspapers or magazines, consulting books or magazines and using the library catalog. Using periodical indexes and obtaining films or recordings were least frequently cited.

The use of the library was next compared by library (Table 121). Looking through books on the shelves and checking out materials were again most frequently cited but by smaller percentages at Bismarck and Mandan. Help from a librarian was the next most frequently cited activity at Mandan (20%) and in the other libraries (19%). At Bismarck help from a librarian was less important and was cited as an activity by only 13 percent.

At Bismarck's library the most common activities after browsing and checking out materials were: consulting reference books (28%); consulting books, magazines or newspapers (22%) and consulting the library catalog (20%). Help from a librarian was indicated by 13 percent, periodical indexes by eight percent and films and recordings by two percent.

At Mandan, looking through books on the shelves and checking out materials were given as uses by 45 percent of the users. Next came help from a librarian (20%), reference books (18%) and library catalog (15%). Consulting books or magazines and reading new magazines or newspapers were cited by 13 percent of the users. Recordings, films and periodical indexes were infrequently cited activities.

In the other libraries there were four major activities: browsing (50%), checking out books (54%), getting help from the librarian (19%) and using reference books (12%). All of the other activities were cited by nine or fewer percent of the users.

Table 121

Use Made of Libraries by Library

Use Made	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Reference books	28	18	12
Library catalogs	20	15	4
Periodical indexes	8	2	0
Looked through books on shelves	33	45	50
Help from a librarian	13	20	19
Read new magazines or newspapers	22	13	4
Consulted books or magazines	22	13	9
Checked out materials	33	45	54
Films	2	0	0
Recordings	2	3	1
Other uses	10	3	6
No response	10	13	13
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Sex and uses made of the library - This cross-tabulation sought to discover if males and females made different uses of the library. Some distinct differences did appear. Men spent less time browsing and borrowing materials and more time using reference materials, reading new magazines and newspapers and consulting books and magazines. Of the two groups, men asked for less help from librarians, but both groups used the catalog, books and recordings with similar frequency (Table 122).

Table 122

Use Made of Libraries by Sex

Use Made	Male %	Female %
Reference	27	18
Library catalogs	13	15
Periodical indexes	5	4
Looked through books on shelves	31	48
Help from a librarian	12	19
Read new magazines or newspapers	25	9
Consulted books or magazines	23	12
Checked out materials	29	49
Films	0	1
Recordings	2	2
Other uses	9	7
Number of responses:	368	580

Educational level and uses made of the library - When users were compared by educational level, no basic changes took place in the ranking of the activities (Table 123). Browsing and checking out materials were still the major activities. Checking out materials was most prominent for all groups except that those with 16 years of education placed browsing slightly ahead of borrowing. Only one group, the 9-11 years of education group did not include browsing as one of its two major activities; for this group reference ranked second and browsing third.

In all of the groups the use of periodical indexes, records, and films ranked last. The middle ranks of activities consisted of consulting books and magazines, reading new magazines and newspapers, consulting the catalog and getting help from the librarian. Help from the librarian ranked higher as education increased as did the use of newspapers. The card catalog was more important for those with less than 12 and for those with 13-15 years of education.

Table 123

Use Made of Libraries by Educational Level

Use Made	8 or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	16+
		Last Grade Completed				
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reference	19	27	18	21	13	22
Library catalogs	10	19	10	19	11	10
Periodical indexes	6	6	2	6	4	4
Looked through books on shelves	39	24	43	42	34	40
Help from a librarian	9	13	20	19	15	19
Read new magazines or newspapers	7	14	10	16	20	22
Consulted books or magazines	12	17	14	14	15	17
Checked out materials	43	37	53	43	32	42
Films	1	1	0	1	1	0
Recordings	3	2	2	0	2	3
Other uses	13	4	7	8	8	9
Number of responses:	69	246	173	195	94	161

Student and non-student status and use of libraries - Use of the library by students and non-students in the sample differed (Table 124). Students made more use of reference materials, the card catalog, and more often consulted books and magazines. They asked for slightly less help from librarians, used the indexes more but read new magazines and newspapers with the same relative frequency as non-students. Browsing and checking out materials were the two most frequently cited activities by both groups.

Evaluation of Library Environment by Users

Library users were asked to rate the libraries they were using, first to general environment (lighting, chairs) and then with regard to hours, arrangement of materials and helpfulness of library staff.

Table 124

Use Made of Libraries by Students and Non-students

Use Made	Non-students %	Students %
Reference	16	30
Library catalogs	10	21
Periodical indexes	3	7
Looked through books on shelves	42	39
Help from a librarian	18	14
Read new magazines or newspapers	16	15
Consulted books or magazines	14	20
Checked out materials	44	38
Films	0	1
Recordings	1	3
Other uses	9	5
Number of responses:	572	358

Environment - rating by users - In the total sample half of the users rated the library environment as excellent, 39 percent called it good, and only 8 percent rated it fair or poor (Table 125). Fifty-four percent of the users of the Bismarck Library said it was excellent in terms of environment, while 49 percent of Mandan users and 40 percent of the users of the other libraries rated those libraries as excellent (Table 126). The group of other libraries received the largest percentage of fair and poor responses (15%).

Table 125

Rating of Library Environment by Users

Rating	Percent
Excellent	50
Good	39
Fair	7
Poor	1
No Response	3

Number of responses: 968

Table 126

Rating of Library Environment by Users by Library

Rating	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Excellent	54	49	40
Good	36	41	40
Fair	5	4	13
Poor	1	0	2
No Response	4	6	5
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Library hours - rating by users - Library hours were given a less favorable rating than the general environment (Table 127). Thirty-two percent said the hours were excellent, and 52 percent called them good. Eleven percent of the users described them as fair or poor.

Table 127

Rating of Library Hours by Users

Rating	Percent
Excellent	32
Good	52
Fair	9
Poor	2
No Response	6

Number of responses: 968

When hours were compared by library no great differences were seen (Table 128). In the group of other libraries the percentage of fair and poor responses increased to 17 percent.

Table 128

Rating of Library Hours by Users by Library

Rating	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Excellent	34	29	29
Good	53	55	46
Fair	6	7	14
Poor	3	1	3
No Response	4	8	8
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Arrangement of materials - rating by users - Users were asked to rate the arrangement of materials with respect to ease of use. Thirty-one percent rated the arrangement as excellent, 52 percent as good and only 10 percent as fair or poor (Table 129).

Bismarck ranked slightly lower than the other two library groups; 20 percent of its users said the arrangement was excellent and eleven percent said it was fair or poor (Table 130).

Table 129

Rating of Arrangement of Materials by Users

Rating	Percent
Excellent	31
Good	52
Fair	9
Poor	1
No Response	7

Number of responses: 968

Table 130

Rating of Arrangement of Materials by Users by Library

Rating	Bismarck	Mandan	Other
	%	%	%
Excellent	29	33	33
Good	54	51	49
Fair	10	6	10
Poor	1	1	0
No Response	6	9	8
Number of responses:	476	224	268

Helpfulness of library staff - rating by users - Respondents were asked if library staff were "always helpful", "usually helpful", "sometimes helpful" and "never helpful". Sixty-nine percent of the respondents rated library staff as always helpful, 20 percent as usually helpful and five percent as sometimes or never helpful (Table 131).

At Bismarck 64 percent rated staff as always helpful, at Mandan 76 percent and in the others, 70 percent (Table 132). Six percent of the users at Bismarck and seven percent in the other libraries rated staff as only sometimes or never helpful, while none of the users at Mandan assigned these ratings.

Table 131

Rating of Helpfulness of Library Staff by Users

Rating	Percent
Always	69
Usually	20
Sometimes	4
Never	1
No Response	7

Number of responses: 968

Table 132

Rating of Helpfulness of Library Staff by Users by Library

Rating	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Always	64	76	70
Usually	25	15	15
Sometimes	5	0	6
Never	1	0	1
No Response	5	9	8
Number of responses:	476	224	268

User success rates - Respondents were asked if they were successful in finding what they were looking for. Most important in these responses is the percentage who failed to find what they were looking for since many said they came with no specific needs in mind. Seventeen percent of the total sample said they did not find what they were seeking. Sixty-eight percent either found what they were looking for or were not seeking specific information (Table 133).

The only significant change which occurred when the libraries were considered independently was in the group of other libraries (Table 134). In that case the rate of failure dropped to eleven percent and the percent of those not seeking specific information increased to 34 percent.

Table 133

Success Rate in Finding Materials and Information Sought

	Percent
Successful	42
Unsuccessful	17
Not seeking specific items	26
No response	15

Number of responses: 968

Table 134

Success Rate by Library

	Bismarck %	Mandan %	Other %
Successful	41	44	43
Unsuccessful	19	20	11
Not seeking specific information	21	28	34
No response	19	9	12
Number of responses:	476	224	266

Success rate by sex - No differences in rates of success and failure were discernible between males and females (Table 135).

Table 135

Success Rate by Sex

	Male %	Female %
Successful	43	42
Unsuccessful	17	17
Not seeking specific materials or information	23	17
No response	17	13
Number of responses:	368	580

Educational level and success rate - Rates of success and failure were next considered by educational level (Table 136). Success tended to increase slightly as education increased, those with nine to eleven years of education experienced the least success. The non-response rate for those with fewer than eight years of education was high (27%), and therefore definite conclusions are difficult to make. The rate of failure was highest for the nine to eleven year group, but this is the only instance where low success and high failure appear together. It would appear that those who were more likely to be looking for specific materials were more likely to have higher failure rates. These groups were those with fewer than eleven years or from 13-15 years of education.

Table 136

Success Rate by Educational Level

	Years of Education					
	8 or Less %	9-11 %	12 %	13-15 %	16 %	16+ %
Successful	38	35	44	43	46	46
Unsuccessful	16	21	10	19	15	19
Not seeking specific materials or information	19	28	30	21	31	27
No response	27	15	16	16	8	8
Number of responses:	69	246	173	195	94	161

Student and non-student status and success rates - Students and non-students did experience different success rates (Table 137). Thirty-seven percent of students and 45 percent of non-students reported success. Twenty-one percent of the students said they did not find what they wanted, but only 14 percent of the non-students reported failure.

Table 137

Success Rate by Student Status

	Student %	Non-student %
Successful	37	45
Unsuccessful	21	14
Not seeking specific materials or information	26	26
No response	16	15
Number of responses:	358	572

Beyond the Local Public Library

The investigators were interested in discovering if the users of the public libraries used other libraries also. Fifty-three percent of the respondents said they did (Table 138). Heaviest users of other libraries were those in the nine to eleven years of education group (65%) and those with more than 16 years of education (70%). Least likely to use other libraries were those with 12 or 16 years of education (Table 139).

When students and non-students were compared, it was discovered that 75 percent of the students used other libraries, but only 41 percent of the non-students.

Table 138

Use of Other Libraries by Respondents

	Percent
Use other libraries	53
Do not use other libraries	40
No response	7

Number of responses: 968

Table 139

Use of Other Libraries by Educational Level of Respondents

	Years of Education					
	Less than 8 %	9-11 %	12 %	13-15 %	16 %	16+ %
Use other libraries	49	65	35	50	45	70
Do not use other libraries	35	29	60	43	48	29
No response	16	7	5	7	6	1
Number of responses:	69	244	173	194	93	160

Other libraries used - The other libraries used by the respondents are shown in Table 140. The school library was most frequently cited, followed by the State Library, the college library and a public library in another city. Forty-seven percent gave no response.

Table 140

Other Libraries Used by Respondents

	% of Respondents Citing
School	28
State Library	18
College library	15
Public library in another city or county	12
Church library	6
Professional library	3
Other	2
No response	47

Number of responses: 513

Other libraries used by sex of respondent - The ranking of other libraries used did not change when sex was considered, although some differences in the percentages did appear. More females used school libraries, but more males used the State Library and a college library (Table 141).

Table 141

Other Libraries Used by Sex of Respondents

	Male %	Female %
School	21	33
State	22	15
College	20	12
Other public	12	13
Church	4	7
Professional	5	2
Other	2	1

Other libraries used by educational level of respondents - Persons with fewer than eight years of education relied almost exclusively on the school library after the public library. Those with nine to eleven years of education used the school library less, but made greater use of the State Library and a college library. These two groups most likely consist of elementary and secondary students (Table 142).

For those persons with more than 12 years of education the school library becomes less important. For those with a high school education only, other public libraries and the college library are most frequently cited, but by small percentages. In the 13-15 years of education group, the college and State Library are most often used; and in the 16 years of education group the types of libraries used are closely ranked but with the school library most often cited. The State Library was most often cited by those with more than 16 years of education.

Table 142

Other Libraries Used by Educational Level of Respondents

	Less than 8 %	9-11 %	12 %	13-15 %	16 %	16+ %
School	75	61	9	8	22	26
State	6	14	9	20	19	36
College	0	6	11	28	17	26
Other Public	6	4	12	15	16	24
Church	1	5	5	6	7	9
Professional	3	1	2	1	2	13
Other	17	1	1	1	1	3

Other libraries used by students and non-students - Respondents who were students indicated that the school library was the type of library they used most often in addition to the public library. Twenty percent indicated they used a college library and 16 percent the State Library (Table 143).

Non-students cited the State Library most frequently, and equal numbers cited school libraries and other public libraries. A college library was cited by 16 percent of the respondents.

Table 143

Other Libraries Used by Students and Non-students

	Students	Non-students
	%	%
School	48	21
State	16	26
College	20	16
Other public	7	21
Church	5	8
Professional	2	6
Other	1	3
Number of responses:	404	395

Summary

This chapter has presented the findings of a user survey conducted in each of the public libraries of the region. An attempt was made in the survey to discover the general characteristics of library users and the frequency of library use, the nature of library use, what the users thought of their public libraries and the library resources used in addition to the public library.

General characteristics of library users and frequency of library use - Seventy-nine percent of the users reported that they used the library one or more times a month. The most predominant age groups were those from 15-19 years of age and those from 25-34 years of age. Children under 14 years of age were not included in the survey. Females were more predominant among the users, representing 60 percent of the total; an exception to this was Bismarck where slightly more males than females were represented. In the total sample males were more frequent users of the library than females.

The use of the libraries increased as educational level increased; again this ignores the use of children under 14 years of age. Students constituted 37 percent of the users, but no real differences in frequency of use existed between students and non-students.

Most of the library users lived in town, and most were within five miles of the library. In Bismarck and Mandan 87 and 83 percent respectively lived in town, but in the other libraries only 55 percent of the users came from town, and 34 percent of them lived eleven or more miles from the library. The frequency of library use decreased as distance from the library increased, but caution needs to be used since frequency of use and the number who lived in town was higher in both Bismarck and Mandan.

When occupation was considered, it was discovered that students, housewives and professionals were the predominant groups. Thirty percent of the users were students, 20 percent housewives and 16 percent professionals.

Nature of library use - About half of the people who came to the library during the survey week came solely for the purpose of visiting the library. The other half made the trip to the library in conjunction with shopping or some other activity.

The three most common reasons for coming to the library were: 1) to find a good book to read, 2) for information and research, and 3) to return materials. The rank of these three uses varied somewhat by library and type of user. In the Bismarck library, for example, information and research was the most frequently given reason; it was also the most commonly given reason by males, for students, and for persons aged 15-19 and 25-34.

People who come to the library do not spend much time there. One-third of the users stayed for 15 minutes or less, two-thirds were gone within half an hour, and only 36 percent stayed longer than 30 minutes. Users at Mandan and Bismarck tended to stay for longer periods.

Once at the library the users engaged in three primary activities: 1) browsing, 2) checking out materials, and 3) using the reference collection. Men spent more time using reference materials than browsing, and students made more use of reference materials and the card catalog than other users.

Evaluation of public library service - Users were asked to rate libraries on general environment, arrangement of materials, hours of opening and helpfulness of staff. The libraries got high ratings in all of the categories; comments on arrangement of materials and hours of opening were slightly less favorable.

Library resources used in addition to the public library - The survey attempted to discover the success users experienced in finding the materials and information they wanted and to relate this to their use of other libraries. Forty-two percent of the users indicated that they were successful in finding what they wanted, 17 percent indicated failure, and 26 percent said that they were not seeking specific materials or information. Students seemed to experience slightly more failure.

Fifty-three percent of the users said that they did use other libraries, 40 percent said they did not. The libraries most frequently used in addition to the public library were the school library, the State Library, a college library and another public library.

In the following chapter a description of a survey made of school students is given.

Chapter IX

DESCRIPTION AND FINDINGS OF THE SCHOOL SURVEY

Introduction to the School Survey

The final part of the survey dealt with secondary school students. Fifteen high schools in the region were selected and a questionnaire administered, for the most part, to tenth grade students. Schools were selected on the basis of enrollment and geographical distribution. Four-hundred-seventy questionnaires were returned.

Methodology

The school survey was conducted in the fall of 1974 by the principal investigator who visited the schools selected to administer the questionnaires. Schools were selected in each of the counties on the basis of enrollment size.

Instrument - The questionnaire contained 18 items covering the following topics:

1. Types of libraries used
2. Use of the school library
3. Evaluation of the school library
4. School-public library combination
5. Use of the public library
6. Evaluation of the public library
7. Public library services desired
8. Socioeconomic data

The questionnaire was developed during the summer of 1974 and pretested in schools which did not participate in the final survey.

Data tabulation and analysis - No intensive analysis of the data was made. Frequency tabulations were prepared for each of the items, but no other analysis was made.

Limitations of the Study

The school survey was a rather superficial treatment of questions about students and their use of libraries. Much more intensive study is required before any firm conclusions can be drawn about how students use libraries and what their needs are. The findings are provided here for whatever insight they might provide and perhaps, to suggest areas for further study.

Presentation of Findings

With the reservations indicated, the findings are presented under the following headings:

1. Description of users
2. Types of libraries used
3. School library use
4. Evaluation of the school library
5. School-public library combination
6. Use of public libraries
7. Evaluation of public libraries
8. Public library services desired

Description of Users

Of the 470 students responding, 82 percent were in the tenth grade, eight percent in the eleventh grade and four percent in each of the ninth grade and twelfth grades (Table 144). The average age of the students was 15.

Table 144

Grade in School

Grade	Percent
9th	4
10th	82
11th	8
12th	5
	99*

Number of responses: 470

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Forty-five percent of the students were male, 54 percent female. Forty-four percent lived in a city, and 55 percent lived outside of town or on a farm. Appendix C gives a listing of the counties, cities and schools from which the students were drawn.

Types of Libraries Used

Students were asked to indicate the types of libraries they used. Almost all indicated that they used the school library, 31 percent said they used a public library and 26 percent said they used a bookmobile. Other types of libraries were used by extremely small percentages of students (Table 145).

Table 145

Types of Libraries Used

Type	Percent
School	99
Public	31
Bookmobile	26
Other	3
College	2
Special	1

Number of responses: 470

When students were asked to indicate the type of library they used most frequently, 78 percent responded that they used the school library most often. Fourteen percent answered that they used a public library or bookmobile most often (Table 146).

Table 146

Type of Library Used Most Frequently

Type	Percent
School	78
Public	8
Bookmobile	6
Other	1

Number of responses: 470

School Library Use

One-half of the students indicated that they used the school library once a week or less often. Of the remaining 50 percent, 20 percent used it from three to five times a week and 30 percent from one to three times a week (Table 147).

Table 147

Frequency of School Library Use

Frequency	Percent
Everyday	12
3-4 times a week	8
2-3 times a week	15
1-2 times a week	14
Once a week	17
Less than once a week	32

Number of responses: 470

The most frequently given reason for using the school library was for information or books to help with school assignments (60%). Fifty-four percent used it for recreational reading, and 53 percent said they used it for reading or study (Table 148).

Table 148

Reasons for Using the School Library

Reason	Percent
Information or books for school work	60
Recreational reading	54
To read or study	53
Other	2

Number of responses: 470

7

Evaluation of the School Library

Students were asked to rate their school libraries on the following points:

1. Having a broad collection on a variety of topics
2. Having people available and willing to help you
3. Convenient hours
4. Simple procedures for checking out and returning materials
5. Pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere

Broad collection on a variety of topics - Only eight percent of the students gave their libraries an excellent rating for having a broad collection on a variety of topics (Table 152). Forty-six percent felt the collection was good, 29 percent fair and six percent poor.

Table 149

Students' Rating of the School Library

Item	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
	%	%	%	%	%
Broad collection	8	46	33	6	7
People available and willing to help	16	39	29	13	3
Convenient hours	16	43	26	10	5
Simple procedures for checking out and returning materials	27	50	17	3	3
Pleasant surroundings	13	44	28	13	2

Number of responses: 470

Having people available and willing to help you - Sixteen percent of the students rated the library excellent in giving help in locating materials and information. Two-thirds felt the library was good or fair in this respect, and 13 percent said the library was poor (Table 149).

Convenient hours - When questioned about the library's hours of opening, 15 percent responded that the hours were excellent, 43 percent that the hours were good, and 29 percent that they were fair. Ten percent said that the hours of opening were poor (Table 149).

Simple procedures for checking out and returning materials - This area did not seem to present students with particular problems. Seventy-two percent felt that the procedures for checking out and returning materials was either excellent or good, and only ten percent felt that the procedures were poor (Table 149).

Pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere - Thirteen percent of the students answered that the library was excellent in terms of surroundings and atmosphere, 44 percent rated it good and 28 percent fair. Thirteen percent rated the library poor on this point (Table 149).

School-Public Library Combinations

The combination of school and public libraries has been mentioned as a means of providing service to both student and non-student library users. Students were asked if they were for or against this idea. Sixty-three percent favored the idea, ten percent were opposed, and 24 percent were not sure (Table 150).

Table 150

School-Public Library Combination

	Percent
Favor	63
Oppose	10
Not sure	24
No response	3

Number of responses: 470

Use of the Public Library

We were interested in knowing also what use students made of public libraries, and how they felt about the public library. Students were asked if they knew where the closest public library was, how often they used it, how they rated it, and what services they would like to see the public library provide.

Location of the nearest public library - Since many of the students lived in communities without public libraries, they were asked if they knew the location of the nearest public library. Eighty-one percent said they did know where the nearest public library was, and 14 percent said they did not (Table 151).

Table 151

Location of the Nearest Public Library

	Percent
Knew location	81
Did not know	14
No response	4

Number of responses: 470

Frequency of use of the public library - Students were next asked how often they used the public library. Fifty-four percent of the students said they used the public library less than once a year. Only twelve percent used it more than six times a year. Twenty-seven percent used it from one to six times a year (Table 152).

Table 152

Frequency of Use of the Public Library

Frequency	Percent
More than 6 times a year	12
4-6 times a year	6
2-3 times a year	10
Once a year	11
Less than once a year	54
No response	6
	99*

Number of responses: 470

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Distance from a public library - This group of students differs from the samples in the other sections of the survey in that they must travel farther to get to a public library. Only one-third of them lived within ten miles of a public library. Half lived eleven or more miles from a public library (Table 153). It should be remembered, however, that many do have access to bookmobiles which make stops at schools.

Table 153

Distance from a Public Library

Distance	Percent
1 mile or less	14
2-5 miles	12
6-10 miles	7
11-20 miles	15
20 or more miles	34
Don't know	12
No response	5
	99*

Number of responses: 470

* Less than 100% because of rounding.

Purpose of public library use - The primary use that students make of the public library was for information for school work; almost half said that they used it for that reason. Forty-three percent said they used it also for recreational reading, and 30 percent said they used it as a place to read or study (Table 154).

Table 154

Reasons for Using the Public Library

Reason	Percent
To get information or use reference books for school work	49
Recreation and entertainment	43
To read or study	30
To attend a special program	2
Other	1
No response	23

Number of responses: 470

Evaluation of the Public Library

Students were asked to rate the public library on the same points used with the school library: having a broad collection on a variety of topics, having people available and willing to help, convenience of hours of opening, simple procedures for checking out and returning materials, and pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere.

Having a broad collection on a variety of topics - Twenty-three percent of the students rated the public library as excellent in terms of collection; an additional 24 percent rated it good. Fifteen percent rated it fair or poor, but 38 percent said they did not know (Table 155).

Table 155

Rating of the Public Library

Item	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
	%	%	%	%	%
Broad collection	23	24	10	5	38
People available and willing to help	12	32	13	6	38
Convenient hours	9	27	18	8	38
Simple procedures for checking out materials	16	32	13	3	37
Pleasant surroundings	18	25	14	7	35

Number of responses: 470

Having people available and willing to help you - The excellent rating dropped to twelve percent on this point, while 32 percent rated the public library as good. Nineteen percent said it was fair or poor, and 38 percent again responded that they did not know (Table 155).

Convenient hours - Nine percent of the students called the public library hours excellent, 27 percent said they were good. One-fourth of the respondents felt that the hours of opening were only fair or poor. Thirty-eight percent said they had no basis for judgment (Table 155).

Simple procedures for checking out and returning materials - Sixteen percent felt that the public library procedures for checking out and returning materials were excellent. Thirty-two percent gave a good rating and 16 percent a rating of fair or poor. Again, 37 percent said they did not know (Table 155).

Pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere - Surroundings and atmosphere were rated as excellent by 18 percent of the students and good by one-fourth. Twenty-one percent said they were fair, and 35 percent said they did not know (Table 155).

Public Library Services Desired

Students were asked what services they would like to see the public library provide. Table 156 indicates the responses in rank order by percentage of students citing the service.

Table 156

Public Library Services Desired by Students

Service	Rank	Percent
Phonograph records and tape recordings for loan	1	56
Films, filmstrips and slides that can be borrowed	2	54
Typewriters for public use	3	52
Newspapers from other communities and states	4	45
Film projectors for loan	5	42
Older magazines for reference use	6	41
Books and other publications that can be borrowed	7	37
Meeting rooms for groups	8	36
Music scores which can be borrowed	9	36
Photocopy machines for public use	10	35
A reference section to look up particular facts	11	33
Getting materials from other libraries	12	32
Books for people with poor eyesight	13	27
Story hours for children	14	20
Toys and games for circulation	15	12
Framed pictures for loan	16	9

Number of responses: 470

Audiovisual materials were at the top of the list of services students would like to see the public library provide. Records and tapes, films, filmstrips and slides were cited by more than half of the students. Typewriters for public use was also cited by more than half of the students.

In the second group of services, most desired were newspapers from other communities, film projectors and older magazines for reference use. Books and other publications to borrow, the basic service of a public library ranked seventh, ahead of meeting rooms, music scores and photocopy machines.

Reference materials and getting materials from other libraries were cited by a third of the students. Specialized services for children and framed pictures for loan were given the lowest ratings.

Noteworthy of the students' responses is the fact that the traditional services of a library, books to borrow and reference service were ranked seventh and eleventh respectively.

Summary

For the students in this sample the school library was the library used most often. About a third of the students said they also used the public library, and 26 percent said they made use of a bookmobile. Fifteen percent of the respondents said they used a bookmobile or public library most often.

One-half of the students queried said they used the school library less than once a week. Of the remainder most used it from one to three times a week. The school library was used most for help with school assignments. Equal numbers used it for recreational reading and study.

The students rated the school library as good to fair on the points selected for comment. Students tended to be slightly more critical than public library users. Hours of opening received the lowest rating.

Fifty-four percent of the students said they used a public library less than once a year. Only eleven percent said they used a public library more than six times a year.

The public library received ratings similar to those for the school library. Collection, staff and atmosphere were judged more favorably than convenience of hours and procedures for checking out and returning materials.

Students indicated a preference for audiovisual materials, typewriters and related services over traditional services when asked what services they would like to see the public library provide.

Chapter X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study described in this report was conducted by the Lewis and Clark Regional Council for Development under contract with the North Dakota State Library. The study was carried out during the second half of 1974 and early 1975.

There were three major areas which the study explored. The first was a socioeconomic description of the region with projections for the next ten years; second was an inventory and description of the library resources of the region, and finally surveys of library use of residents of the area and a study of some of the attitudes toward library service.

Section I of the report dealt with the first of the three areas and a brief summary of the findings of that is provided here.

SUMMARY - SECTION I

The Lewis and Clark Region consists of ten counties with an area of 13,992 square miles representing about 20 percent of the area of the state. In 1920 the region had a population of 105,000 which increased to 110,000 in the 1930's and declined to the 1970 population of 104,000. The region has recently experienced an increase in population to approximately 108,000 people. It has been estimated that Bismarck will have a population of 53,000 by 1980, and that increases will also take place in McLean, Mercer and Oliver counties.

Only two cities in the region have a population over 2,500 people - the cities of Bismarck and Mandan. The population density of the region ranges from three persons per square mile in Grant County to 25 persons per square mile in Burleigh County. Seven of the ten counties have had a net out-migration rate of over 20 percent in the last decade.

The population of the area is 97 percent white. The only minority group consists of 3,027 Indians.

Education - The region has 62 operating public school districts, 15 non-public schools and three Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. The schools in the region have a total enrollment of 28,000 students.

In addition to the elementary and secondary schools, the region has a four year private college, a public junior college and several vocational schools.

The national median of school years completed for persons over 25 years of age is 12.1 years; for North Dakota the median is 12 years. In the Lewis and Clark Region only Burleigh County exceeds state and national medians with a median of 12.3 years. Only two of the remaining nine counties exceed a median of nine years of schooling completed.

Forty-five percent of the people in the region have eight or fewer years of education.

Employment - The Lewis and Clark Region has 37,364 people in the civilian labor force. Of the people in the labor force 4.6 percent were unemployed at the time of this report. The number of persons employed is 35,269. Twenty-two percent are working as farmers, farm managers, farm laborers or farm foremen. Wholesale and retail trade accounts for 21 percent of the employment and government for 15 percent.

Family income - In 1970 the median income of the 25,223 families in the region was $7,824 compared to the national median of $9,536. Almost 15 percent of the families had incomes below the poverty level.

Existing Library Service in the Region

Inventory

The region has eighteen public libraries, the largest of which are in Bismarck and Mandan. Five of the counties have county wide service and three are without any legally established public library.

Population Served

Eighty percent of the population of the region is served by some kind of public library. Twenty thousand people have legal access only to the State Library in Bismarck.

Library Finances

One-third of the libraries had an income of less than $1,000 in 1973-74. Only three of the libraries had income over $20,000; and only Bismarck had income of over $100,000. Descriptions of each of the libraries are provided in Chapter III.

SUMMARY - SECTION II

Section II of this report presented findings of three surveys: a mail survey of a sample of residents in the region; a survey of users in each of the libraries; and a survey of students in 15 high schools of the region. The findings of the three surveys are merged in this summary to give an overall view of findings.

Information Sources Used

In the mail survey an attempt was made to identify the sources people used for the information they needed. Newspapers, television and magazines were the most frequently used sources of information. The library ranked 8th among the 12 sources cited, and in addition to the three primary sources cited was used less frequently than friends, church, experts, and book stores. The library ranked fifth as an information source for intown residents and ninth for those who lived outside of town or on a farm.

Frequency of Library Use and Characteristics of Users

Fifty-two percent of the respondents in the mail survey said they used a public library once a year or less often, 26 percent said they used a public library six or more times a year. Only 12 percent of the students surveyed used a public library more than six times a year, and 54 percent said they used it less than once a year.

Of public library users who were questioned, 32 percent said they used the public library three or more times a month, 47 percent used it one to three times a month, and eighteen percent less than once a month. Heaviest use was in Bismarck where 43 percent said they used the public library three or more times a month.

Respondents in the student survey made heaviest use of the school library; 35 percent of the students used the school library two or more times a week, 31 percent once or twice a week and 32 percent less than once a week. As indicated earlier, students were not heavy users of the public library.

Types of Libraries Used

Respondents in the three surveys said they used a number of different types of libraries. Responses to the mail survey indicated that the public library was the most heavily used. Seventy-four percent listed the public library as one they used. The school library was cited by 23 percent of the users, the State Library by 19 percent, and a church library by 18 percent.

These rankings varied somewhat when residence was considered. Eighty percent of intown residents listed the public library first compared to 56 percent of out-of-town residents. Only eight percent of city residents used a bookmobile compared to 35 percent of out-of-town residents. The State Library was used more by out-of-town residents, as was a county library.

In Burleigh County city, state and church libraries were most frequently cited, with the city library predominating. The city library ranked first in Morton County also, followed by school and church libraries. In the other counties the ranking was school library, city library and bookmobile.

In Bismarck and Mandan the public library predominated, but in the other cities the use of public, school, and bookmobile libraries was nearly equal.

Respondents in the user survey were asked if they used other libraries; 53 percent said they did, and 40 percent said they did not. The other types of libraries most used were the school library, the State Library, a college library and a public library in another city or county. Some of the characteristics of the people who went beyond the local public are examined later in this summary.

For most students (78%) the school library was the primary library; only eight percent said they used a public library most often, and six percent said they used a bookmobile most often.

Method of Library Use

Despite increasing emphasis on telephone reference service and mail delivery of materials, on-site use is still the major way in which people use libraries. Ninety-four percent of the mail survey respondents said they used the library in person; eleven percent used bookmobile access, ten percent used the telephone and nine percent made use of mail service.

Variables Related to Library Use

Distance - Data was gathered on the distance that respondents in each of the surveys lived from a library, but no relationship between distance and frequency of library use was established. More detailed analysis of subsets of the sample is required.

An idea of the distance that people live from libraries was gained, however. It should be noted that this may have been interpreted as distance from a fixed site facility and may not reflect the access that people have to bookmobiles. Sixty-two percent of the respondents of the mail survey lived within five miles of a library. Sixteen percent lived eleven or more miles from a library.

These distances varied considerably when county of residence was considered. In Burleigh County 90 percent of the respondents lived within five miles of a library, in Morton County the percentage was 75 percent, but in the other eight counties only 49 percent lived within five miles, and 36 percent lived eleven or more miles away.

Seventy-eight percent of the users surveyed lived within five miles of a library and 15 percent more than eleven miles away. There is some suggestion that frequency of use is related to distance since 37 percent of those who lived within five miles of a library used it more than three times a month compared to 17 percent of those who lived more than five miles away. Other variables were also at work, however, and the point at which distance becomes critical was not established.

The student survey revealed that 26 percent lived within five miles, but that 49 percent lived more than eleven miles from a library.

Age and library use - The mail survey considered primarily persons over 20 years of age, while the user survey dealt with persons 14 years of age and older. Two primary age groups of users were discovered. The mail survey showed that the 25-34 age group was the largest single group of users and with the 20-24 age group constituted the most active users. This was reaffirmed by the user survey in which one-third of the users were between 20 and 34 years of age. The user survey revealed a second large user age group, those between 15 and 19 years of age. After the age of 35, library use steadily decreased.

Sex and library use - Fifty percent of the males who responded to the mail survey indicated that they used the library less than twice a year; the other half used it two or more times a year. In the case of females a higher percentage (59%) used it more than twice a year.

When users were divided by sex, it was found that 60 percent were female and 38 percent male. In Bismarck alone there were more male users, 50 percent male to 48 percent female. Seventy percent of the Mandan users were female, and in the other libraries 73 percent of the users were female.

While male users were less prominent in terms of numbers, those males who did use the library used it frequently. Forty-three percent of the males, but only 26 percent of the females used the library three or more times a month. More females than males used the library one to three times a month.

Marital status - No relationship between library use and marital status was discovered in either the mail or user surveys.

Education and library use - Educational attainment was one of the variables that was strongly related to library use. Of the mail survey respondents with less than an eighth grade education, two-thirds reported that they never used the library; only 17 percent of this group used a library more than four times a year.

The findings of the user survey indicated also that library use increased as the number of years of education increased.

Forty-four percent of those with 16 or more years of education used the library more than three times a month; 26 to 31 percent of those with fewer than 16 years of education used the library more than three times a month.

Occupation and library use - In both mail and user surveys three major groups of users were identified - professional persons, housewives and students. From the mail survey it was discovered that professional persons made the most use of the library followed by housewives and those in managerial occupations; farmers and farm managers made the least use of libraries and retired persons the second least use. Students, who normally constitute a large part of the group of library users were not included in the analysis.

The same three primary groups of users were merged in the user survey. The largest of the user groups was students who accounted for 30 percent of the users; it is likely that the percentage of students was closer to 37 percent, and that some indicated an occupation in place of student status. Professionals constituted 20 percent of the users and were the second largest user group; housewives were the third largest group, accounting for 16 percent of the total.

Reasons for non-use - Participants in the mail survey indicated some of their reasons for not using the library more. Most common was that they bought the books they needed. Thirty percent cited "no particular reason", and 20 percent said they had no time to read. Factors associated directly with the library, such as distance away, or collection quality were of less importance. An exception to this was the area outside Burleigh and Morton counties where distance was cited as the most important reason for non-use.

Library use related to other activities - About half of the trips people made to the library were solely for the purpose of visiting the library. Twelve percent visited the library in connection with shopping and 36 percent in connection with another activity. In Bismarck a higher percentage of trips were made solely to visit the library (52%).

Reasons for coming to the library - The survey of library users revealed three major reasons for visits to the library: 1) to find a good book to read; 2) information and research; 3) to return materials. Recreation and entertainment and bringing a child were of next importance for the total sample.

There were different ranks for the three major reasons when the three city groups were concerned. At Bismarck "information and research" was most important, but in Mandan and the other cities "finding a good book to read" came first. Information and research was second at Mandan and third in the other cities.

There was some variation in the ranks of the reasons when other variables were considered. The information and research use was more important for students than non-students, more important for men than women and of more importance as education increased.

Public library services used - The major activity of people who came to the public library was looking through books on the shelves, followed rather closely and logically by checking out materials. The use of reference books and obtaining help from library staff were among the activities of next importance.

Men made more use of reference materials, magazines and newspapers than women, and students made more use of reference materials, the card catalog, magazines and periodical indexes than non-student users.

Services desired - Mail survey respondents indicated that a well stocked library close enough to visit conveniently was the most desirable form of library service. Seventeen percent said they were not interested in any kind of service. Mail service was preferred to bookmobile service overall, and out-of-town residents indicated a stronger preference for both bookmobile and mail service than intown residents.

When asked what specific service they would like to see provided, respondents to the mail survey indicated the traditional library services - books and reference materials. Records and tapes and photocopy machines were listed next. Students indicated more interest in records, tapes and filmstrips than they did in books to check out or reference materials.

Length of stay at the library - Most public library users did not stay long; when all users were considered, one-third stayed less than fifteen minutes, and 63 percent stayed less than thirty minutes. Only 14 percent stayed longer than one hour and only two percent longer than two hours. Users tended to stay longest at the Bismarck library and for the shortest time at the group of other libraries.

Evaluation of libraries - Users of the public libraries gave them an overall rating of excellent to good. General surroundings and staff received high ratings; library hours and arrangement of materials received the lowest ratings. Only one percent of the respondents gave the libraries a rating of poor.

Students were more critical of both school and public libraries. They rated school libraries good to fair on all points being most favorable to procedures and least favorable to staff and surroundings. They rated the public library better for collections and atmosphere and the school library better for procedures. Over one-third of the students said they were unable to rate the public library.

User success rate - How successful were public library users in finding the materials and information they were seeking? For the total sample of users 42 percent said they did find what they wanted; 26 percent said they were not looking for anything specific, and we presume that they did not experience direct failure. Only 17 percent said they failed to find what they wanted. The no response rate was 15 percent which lends some uncertainty to the findings.

The rate of failure was lowest in the smaller libraries where there were more people who were not seeking specific items. Students experienced less success than non-students.

Use of other libraries - Did the users of the public library restrict themselves to one library or did they use more than one? Over half (53%) said they used other libraries, 40 percent said they did not. The other library used most often was the school library; the State Library, a college library and a public library in another city came next.

For students the library used most after the public library was the school library, followed by a college library and then the State Library. For non-students the State Library came first and school and other public libraries second.

Attitudes and Opinions on Library Questions

The mail survey was used to elicit responses on several questions concerning the financing and administration of library service.

Finance - Respondents felt that public library service should be paid for by city, county and state governments. The federal government was given as a possible fourth source.

Service to rural residents - Forty-five percent of the respondents felt that service should be given free to rural residents, 26 percent said no, and 18 percent were unsure.

School-public library combinations - To the question of whether school and public libraries should be combined in small communities, 48 percent of the mail survey respondents said yes and 15 percent no. Twenty-four percent said they were unsure.

Students were more favorable to the idea; 63 percent said they favored it, 10 percent opposed it, and 24 percent were uncertain.

Cooperative services between counties - Forty-nine percent of the mail survey respondents said they favored cooperative arrangements between counties if it would result in better service. Only eight percent said no, but 31 percent said they were uncertain.

Area library centers - Finally, mail survey respondents said they favored (63%) the idea of establishing area library centers in the state which would provide help to existing libraries and service to unserved people. Only nine percent said they opposed the idea, but 23 percent said they were unsure.

The Surveys

Limitations of the surveys made have been pointed out in a number of places in this report, and any conclusions drawn should take these limitations into consideration.

At the beginning of the project it was hoped that a more intensive survey of information needs and uses could be made. The limitations of time, staff and funds made this difficult. The result was a much more traditional survey than was desired. Traditional library roles were described, and responses were often given in terms of these traditional roles. Little knowledge was gained about real information needs of users.

The survey of library users was a sample of library use during one week, and as such is subject to a variety of limitations. It is, however, the kind of survey that can be repeated in-house to allow for the variations in library use due to time of year and other variables. Adequate controls do become a problem, of course, in locally conducted surveys.

The school survey is one that needs to be strengthened and repeated. More emphasis should be put on the student and his relationship with the public library. Students are heavy users of the public library, yet a large portion of them in this survey said they did not use a public library. More detailed study of the student and his library use is required.

The Region

The character of Region VII is perhaps typical of most regions in North Dakota. With the exception of the Bismarck-Mandan area, the population is sparse, a condition which makes traditional library service difficult. Farmers and farm related occupations are the largest single component of the work force. Farmers are also among the least frequent users of libraries. The educational level of the area is below both state and national levels, and the median income is $1,712 below the national median. Fifteen percent of the families have incomes below the poverty level.

This brief description of the area suggests that some very serious problems exist for the development of library service. Sparse population, low educational levels, and low incomes are very important factors to be dealt with in providing library service.

Existing Library Services

As with population the greatest part of the library resources are in Bismarck and Mandan. The only other collection of significance in the region is at Riverdale, headquarters of the McLean-Mercer Regional Library. The resources at the public libraries in Bismarck and Mandan are augmented by those of the State Library, the two college libraries, and several other state agencies.

Three counties are without service except for direct service from the State Library or very meager local resources. Bookmobile service is available on a monthly basis to selected stops in six counties. The major walk-in service points are in Mandan and Bismarck.

Library service in the area can be described as barely adequate in Bismarck, Mandan and McLean-Mercer to substandard in the rest of the region. None of the libraires have adequate financial support; professional staff direction is lacking in all situations with the exception of the three major operations. Potential local income is so limited that there seem to be limited possibilities for improvement through local or county effort.

Cooperative efforts beyond some reciprocal borrowing agreements and interlibrary lending are nonexistent. The existence of two libraries in Mandan, each of which claims a unique clientele and role is an indicator of the progress made in cooperative programs. The potential for future cooperation exists, however, with the Veterans Memorial Public Library, the Mandan Public Library, and the McLean-Mercer Library providing the base.

Conclusions Based on the Surveys

It can be stated that for most persons in the region the library is not a primary source of information, and that it is viewed first as a source for recreational reading.

The public library is unused by three-fourths of the population, and is used intensively by about ten percent of the people.

Visiting the library in person is the common means of using the library; only ten percent use it by phone and only nine percent by mail.

Nonuse of the library seems to be related more to personal behavior than to shortcomings of the library.

Primary user age groups are fairly discernible: the young predominate, those between 15-19 and 25-34 years of age are the largest groups of library users.

Educational level and library use are related; as education increases, library use increases.

Those in professional occupations, housewives and students are the most active library users.

Finding a good book to read, information and research and returning materials are the most common reasons for coming to the library.

Browsing, the use of reference materials and obtaining help from a staff member are the most common activities in the public libraries.

Respondents desire the traditional library services: 1) books and 2) reference materials.

The desire for photocopy services and audiovisual materials ranks second to the basic services.

People do not stay long at the libraries in the region; a stay of more than 30 minutes is unusual.

The libraries received high ratings from the respondents. Hours of opening and arrangement of materials were most often criticized.

The success rates of the users were high, due in part to the fact that many were not seeking specific materials.

Respondents were favorable to school-public library combinations, cooperative arrangements between counties and area library service centers.

Recommendations for Study and Action

This study has provided some basic data on the region and its library resources, but additional work is required.

1. Further study of the information needs and information seeking patterns of users and nonusers of libraries should be made.
2. Additional study of local library use should be carried out.
3. Student information needs and the students' relationship with the public library must be studied further.

Both legal and physical access to library service are restricted for many residents of the region.

4. Access to service must be extended to all residents of the region.

The library resources of the region (collections, facilities, staff and funds) are limited. They need to be used as efficiently and effectively as possible.

5. Work should begin immediately on the development of a regional plan for library service involving all libraries and counties in a cooperative effort.

6. Regional planning should be coordinated with state level planning.

7. Programs must be related to identified needs and must be based on funding sources which will guarantee continuation.

A concerned effort by librarians, trustees, and interested citizens is required if library service in Region VII is to be improved. Many problems exist, but a beginning to their solution has been made. Only a continuing effort will bring lasting solutions.

LEWIS & CLARK 1805 REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Library Questionnaire

1. People use a variety of sources for reading material or information on specific subjects. Please indicate how frequently you use each of the following sources either for entertainment or to get information you need. Place an "X" in the appropriate column.

Rank		Very Frequently	Frequently	Seldom	Never	NR %
3	*Magazines*	40.51%	35.76%	12.71%	2.88%	8.14
9	*County Agents*	3.56%	13.56%	33.05%	31.86%	17.97
8	*Library*	10.34%	22.71%	30.17%	21.86%	14.92
5	*Church*	15.08%	30.17%	25.76%	15.93%	13.05
10	*Home Extension Agents*	2.03%	6.78%	30.85%	41.02%	19.15
2	*Television*	39.49%	35.08%	11.36%	4.07%	10.00
4	*Friends*	22.20%	43.39%	14.07%	4.24%	16.10
6	*"Experts" (mechanics, lawyers, etc.)*	6.78%	30.00%	33.22%	12.54%	17.46
1	*Book Clubs*	4.07%	8.14%	19.49%	50.34%	17.97
1	*Newspaper*	56.10%	24.75%	6.61%	3.05%	9.49
7	*Book Stores*	6.78%	22.71%	31.02%	21.19%	18.31
	Others (Specify) __________	2.54%	2.03%	0.34%	--	95.08

IF YOU NEVER USE A LIBRARY, SKIP TO QUESTION 5

2. How often do you use a library, either by phone or in person?

12.03% ( ) *Less than once a year* 8.64% ( ) *4 to 6 times a year*
4.41% ( ) *Once a year* 26.10% ( ) *More than 6 times a year*
12.03% ( ) *2 to 3 times a year* 36.44% -- No Response

Rank 3. Which of the following types of libraries do you use? (Check all that apply)

Rank			Rank			
1	45.42%	( ) *City Public Library*	4	10.85%	( ) *Church Library*	% of Number of Returns
8	5.42%	( ) *County Public Library*	2	13.90%	( ) *School Library*	N = 590
3	11.36%	( ) *State Library*	7	6.61%	( ) *Professional Library*	NR = 38.47%
5	7.97%	( ) *College Library*	6	7.29%	( ) *Bookmobile*	

4. In what way do you usually use a library? (Check all that apply)

57.80% ( ) *In person* 6.61% ( ) *Bookmobile*
6.10% ( ) *By telephone* .85% ( ) *Other* __________
5.42% ( ) *By mail* 38.47% - % of 590 Returns

5. Are there any particular reasons why you do not use libraries more frequently? (Check all that apply)

17.63% ( ) *Library is too far away* 5.59% ( ) *Library hours too inconvenient*
19.83% ( ) *Don't have time to read* 37.29% ( ) *Buy the books and magazines I want*
5.08% ( ) *Library does not have what I want* ( ) *Borrow material from friends* 14.75%
3.05% ( ) *The library does not have any material that interests me* ( ) *Other (Please explain)* 3.05%
NR - 17.63%
29.66% ( ) *No particular reason*

6. Do you plan to use a library in the future?

63.73% ( ) *Yes*
24.58% ( ) *No*
11.19% No Response

(OVER PLEASE)

7. How far do you live from a library or bookmobile stop?

38.47% ( ) *1 mile or less* 6.44% ( ) *11 - 20 miles* NR - 12.20%
24.07% ( ) *2 - 5 miles* 9.66% ( ) *20 or more miles*
7.12% ( ) *6 - 10 miles* 2.03% ( ) *Don't Know*

8. Which of the following materials or services would you use if they were available to you? (Check all that apply)

% of 590 - NR = 26.78%

Rank		
8	15.42% ( )	*Film projectors for loan*
4	28.47% ( )	*Photocopy machines for public use*
14	8.81% ( )	*Toys and games for circulation*
3	33.56% ( )	*Phonograph records and tape recordings for loan*
16	5.25% ( )	*Framed pictures for loan*
7	17.97% ( )	*Older magazines for reference use*
15	7.46% ( )	*Books for people with poor eyesight*
9	14.24% ( )	*Story hours for children*
11	10.85% ( )	*Getting materials from other libraries*
6	20.00% ( )	*Newspapers from other communities and states*
12	10.51% ( )	*Meeting rooms for groups*
1	38.14% ( )	*Books and other publications that can be borrowed*
5	21.69% ( )	*Films, filmstrips and slides that can be borrowed*
2	34.07% ( )	*A reference section to look up particular facts*
10	11.86% ( )	*Typewriters for public use*
13	9.15% ( )	*Music scores which can be borrowed*

9. What kind of library service would be the best for your needs?

16.78% ( ) *None, not interested* NR = 21.53% of 590 Returns
45.93% ( ) *A well-stocked library building close enough to visit conveniently*
10.00% ( ) *Bookmobile which would make monthly stops*
16.27% ( ) *Mail order service (One could telephone or write for materials and they would be mailed free of charge)*
.85% ( ) *Other (Please specify)* ______________________

10. Would you favor combining school and public libraries in small communities?

48.14% ( ) *Yes* 23.73% ( ) *No* 15.08% ( ) *Not sure* 12.71% = NR

11. In what way do you feel public library service should be paid for? (Check all that apply)

Rank			Rank		
3	31.02% ( )	*County Government*	2	33.05% ( )	*State Government*
1	34.24% ( )	*City Government*	4	26.61% ( )	*Federal Government*
6	17.80% ( )	*School District*	5	18.98% ( )	*Membership Fees from Users*
8	13.56% ( )	*Library Fund Drives*	7	15.93% ( )	*No Opinion*
9	10.00% ( )	*United Fund, Community Chest, etc.*			

% of 590 Returns = NR = 13.56%

% of persons answering more than one - 46.95%

12. Public libraries in North Dakota are now supported by local property taxes. Do you feel that rural people should be able to use libraries in any community "free of charge" even if they do not pay property taxes in that community?

44.92% ( ) *Yes* 17.63% ( ) *No* 25.76% ( ) *Not sure* NR = 11.69%

13. Do you feel that better library service would result if city or county libraries would enter into agreements with neighboring city or county libraries?

49.15% ( ) *Yes* 31.19% ( ) *No* 7.80% ( ) *Not sure* NR = 11.86%

14. Would you be for or against the development of several area library centers in the state? (These centers would lend books to community libraries and would give service to people who don't have any.)

63.39% ( ) *For* 22.88% ( ) *Against* 8.64% ( ) *Not Sure* NR = 5.08%

15. Sex: 52.71%( ) *Male* 41.69% ( ) *Female* 5.42% = NR

16. Marital Status: 76.95% ( ) *Married* 17.63%( ) *Single* 5.08% = NR

17. Age:

1.69% ( ) *Under 20* 21.86%( ) *25 - 34 years* 21.02% ( ) *45 - 54 years* 2.71% = NR
7.46% ( ) *20 - 24 years* 15.42%( ) *35 - 44 years* 29.83% ( ) *55 and over*

18. Last grade completed in school:

18.47% ( ) *8th or less* 26.95%( ) *12* 7.63% ( ) *16* 4.58% = NR
8.98% ( ) *9 - 11* 20.17%( ) *13-15* 13.22% ( ) *16 +*

19. Do you have children who are planning to attend or who are attending a college or vocational school?

35.25% ( ) *Yes* 60.17% ( ) *No* 4.58% = NR

20. Where do you live?

69.15% ( ) *In a town or city* 3.22% = NR
27.46% ( ) *Outside of town or on a farm*

What county? See Attachment A

What city? See Attachment A

(If you don't live in town, give name of city you are closest to)

21. What is your occupation? See Attachment B

22. Write here any comments you would like to make:

PLEASE RETURN TO:

LEWIS AND CLARK 1805 RCD
BOX 236
MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA 58554

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!

Library Questionnaire

Coding and Percentages for Cities and Counties

ATTACHMENT A

Code	County	Percentage
08	Burleigh	37.63
30	Morton	20.17
28	McLean	11.53
29	Mercer	6.10
15	Emmons	4.41
19	Grant	4.75
42	Sheridan	2.54
22	Kidder	2.20
43	Sioux	2.03
33	Oliver	1.36
	9 other counties	3.04
	NR	4.24

Code	City	Percentage
94	Bismarck	34.92
360	Mandan	13.90
342	Washburn	2.37
355	Glen Ullin	2.20
195	Linton	2.03
347	Hazen	2.03
340	Turtle Lake	1.86
336	Riverdale	1.86
341	Underwood	1.86
361	New Salem	1.69
332	Garrison	1.69
345	Beulah	1.53
507	McClusky	1.36
357	Hebron	1.19
234	Carson	1.19
235	Elgin	1.19
191	Hazelton	1.02
349	Stanton	1.02
240	New Leipzig	.85
197	Strasburg	.85
	45 other cities	17.80
	NR	5.59

Library Questionnaire
Occupation

ATTACHMENT B

Rank	Code	Occupation
3	01	Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers 13.22%
2	02	Farmers and Farm Managers 15.76%
5	03	Managers, Officials, and Proprietors, except Farm 9.32%
6	04	Clerical and Kindred Workers 7.46%
7	05	Sales Workers 5.76%
9	06	Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers 3.56%
10	07	Operatives and Kindred Workers 2.03%
14	08	Private Household Workers .51%
8	09	Service, Workers, except Private Household 5.25%
15	10	Farm Laborers and Foremen .17%
11	11	Laborers, except Farm and Mine 1.02%
1	12	Housewife 17.46%
12	13	Students 1.69%
13	14	Unemployed .68%
4	15	Retired 10.51%

NR - 5.08%
Other - .52%

LIBRARY SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

(User Survey)

The Lewis & Clark 1805 Regional Council for Development, in connection with the North Dakota State Library Commission, is conducting a library service study. As a planning agency, the information gathered from this study will be very helpful to us in planning and improving library service in this area.

Will you help by spending a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire just before you leave the library today.

Upon completion of the questionnaire, please return to the main desk of the library.

****

Name of Library: See Attachment A

1. What is the approximate distance from the library to your home?

44.63% ( ) *a. 1 mile or less*
32.75% ( ) *b. 2 - 5 miles*
5.89% ( ) *c. 6 - 10 miles*
5.79% ( ) *d. 11-20 miles*
9.50% ( ) *e. 20 or more miles*
1.45% - No Response

2. Was your trip:

49.90% ( ) *Solely to visit the library*
12.29% ( ) *Done in connection with shopping*
36.16% ( ) *Done in connection with another activity*

3. How often do you come to the library?

32.23% ( ) *a. More than 3 times/month*
47.21% ( ) *b. 1 - 3 times/month*
18.18% ( ) *c. Less than once a month. If so, please indicate how often:* See Attachment B
2.27% - No Response

4. What was the reason you came to the library? (Check all that apply)

Rank	
5	14.57% ( ) *a. Bring your child*
4	18.70% ( ) *b. Recreation and entertainment*
8	5.68% ( ) *c. To borrow a record, tape, or picture*
2	44.63% ( ) *d. Information or research*
3	32.85% ( ) *e. To return some material*
1	53.31% ( ) *f. To find a good book to read*
6	8.57% ( ) *g. To study in a quiet area*
10	5.27% ( ) *h. Meet with friends or business associates*
7	6.40% ( ) *i. Use photocopier*
9	5.68% ( ) *j. Other:* ______

5. How do you find the library environment? (tables, chairs, lighting, noise, temperature, etc.)

Mean	*(4) Excellent*	*(3) Good*	*(2) Fair*	*(1) Poor*	No Response
3.321	50.10%	38.64%	7.33%	1.14%	2.79%

LIBRARY SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE
Page 2

Mean						
	6.	How do find the library hours?				
3.021		*(4) Excellent* 31.82%	*(3) Good* 51.76%	*(2) Fair* 8.57%	*(1) Poor* 2.38%	No Response 5.48%
	7.	How do you find the arrangement of materials in the library?				
2.983		*(4) Excellent* 30.99%	*(3) Good* 51.76%	*(2) Fair* 8.99%	*(1) Poor* 1.14%	7.13%
	8.	Do you find the library staff helpful?				
3.426		*(4) Always* 68.70%	*(3) Usually* 19.83%	*(2) Sometimes* 3.82%	*(1) Never* .62%	7.02%

9. What use did you make of the library while you were here today? (Check all that apply)

Rank		
3	21.18%	( ) *a. Reference books*
7	14.05%	( ) *b. Library catalogs*
9	4.75%	( ) *c. Periodical indexes*
2	41.01%	( ) *d. Looked through books on shelves*
4	16.53%	( ) *e. Help from a librarian*
6	15.29%	( ) *f. Read new magazines or newspapers*
5	16.12%	( ) *g. Consulted books or magazines in the library*
1	41.22%	( ) *h. Checked out materials to take home*
11	.83%	( ) *i. Films*
10	2.07%	( ) *j. Recordings*
8	7.54%	( ) *k. Other uses:* ____________________

10. Are there any other libraries you use? ( ) *Yes* 52.58% ( ) *No* 40.29% No Response 6.51%

If yes, which ones? (Check all that apply)

Rank	% of those who answered yes above	
4	23.5%	( ) *a. A public library in another city or county*
2	33.4%	( ) *b. The State Library*
3	28.7%	( ) *c. A college library*
5	11.0%	( ) *d. A church library*
6	6.5%	( ) *e. A professional library*
1	53.6%	( ) *f. A school library*
7	3.1%	( ) *g. Other:* ____________________

11. Were you able to find all the materials and information you were looking for?

( ) *Yes*	( ) *No*	( ) *Not looking for any specific material*	No Response
41.94%	16.94%	26.03%	15.08%

If no, please answer questions 12 & 13.

12. Give the reasons why you did not find the material you were looking for. (Check all that apply)

10.02%	( ) *a. Book or books wanted were out*
11.88%	( ) *b. Book wanted not in library*
8.37%	( ) *c. Couldn't locate material on the subject*
1.76%	( ) *d. Material out of date*
1.14%	( ) *e. Other reasons:* ____________________

LIBRARY SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE
Page 3

13. Do you plan to go further to find what you are looking for?

( ) Yes 11.36%   *( ) No* 11.05%   *( ) Not Sure* 5.27%

14. Please approximate your length of stay:

32.02% *( ) 1/4 hour or less*   10.95% *( ) 1 - 2 hours*
30.68% *( ) 1/4 - 1/2 hour*   2.48% *( ) More than 2 hours*
21.49% *( ) 1/2 - 1 hour*   2.38% - No Response

15. Age:

5.27% *( ) 14 years and under*   11.78% *( ) 35 - 44 years*
29.55% *( ) 15 - 19 years*   8.06% *( ) 45 - 54 years*
12.71% *( ) 20 - 24 years*   10.95% *( ) 55 and over*
19.52% *( ) 25 - 34 years*   2.17% - No Response

16. Sex: 38.02% *( ) Male*   59.92% *( ) Female*   1.96% - No Response

17. Marital Status:44.73% *) Married*   51.96% *( ) Single*   3.20% - No Response

18. Last grade completed in school:

7.13% *( ) 8 or less*   20.14% *( ) 13 - 15 years*
25.41% *( ) 9 - 11 years*   9.71% *( ) 16 years*   3.10% - No Response
17.87% *( ) 12 years*   16.63% *( ) 16+ years*

19. Are you a student at the present time? 36.98% *( ) Yes* 59.09% *( ) No*   No Response 3.82%

20. Where do you live?

77.17% *( ) In a town or city*   4.13% - No Response
18.70% *( ) Outside of town or on a farm*

Name of county: ________________ } See Attachment C
Name of city ________________ }
If you don't live in town, give city you live closest to)

21. What is your occupation? See Attachment D

22. Write here any comments you would like to make:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!

NAMES OF LIBRARY
User Survey

ATTACHMENT A

Code	Name of Library	Number of Returns	% of Returns
1	Mandan	224	23.14
2	Underwood	7	0.72
3	Kidder County	53	5.48
4	Glen Ullin	4	.41
5	Veteran's Memorial	476	49.17
6	Morton County	81	8.37
	******************		
7	McLean-Mercer Bookmobile	35	3.62
8	Riverdale	9	.93
9	Garrison	39	4.03
10	Hazen	23	2.38
McLean-Mercer System (#7,8,9,&10)		106	10.95
	******************		
11	Linton	12	1.24
12	Sioux	3	0.31
	No Response	2	0.21

User Survey
Continuation of Question #3

ATTACHMENT B

Code	Frequency	Number of Returns	Percentage of Returns
01	1 / 2 mo.	33	3.41
02	1 / 3 mo.	17	1.76
03	1 / 4 mo.	13	1.34
04	1 / 5-6 mo.	15	1.55
06	Lives out of Town	2	.21

User Survey
Coding and Percentages for Question #20

ATTACHMENT C

CODE	CITIES:	PERCENTAGE
94	Bismarck	42.56
360	Mandan	21.59
353	Flasher	3.93
332	Garrison	3.62
256	Tuttle	3.51
347	Hazen	2.38
265	Tappen	1.55
345	Beulah	.93
195	Linton	.93
336	Riverdale	.93
355	Glen Ullin	.83
341	Underwood	.83
326	Butte	.72
358	Huff	.72
340	Turtle Lake	.62
351	Almont	.62
349	Stanton	.62
361	New Salem	.52
	41 Others	6.46
	No Response	6.10
	COUNTIES:	
	Burleigh	43.70
	Morton	29.34
	McLean	7.54
	Mercer	3.72
	Emmons	1.34
	Kidder	5.48
	Sheridan	.10
	Oliver	.62
	Sioux	.31
	Grant	.52
	8 Others	1.75
	No Response	5.58

User Survey
List of Occupations

ATTACHMENT D

Code	Occupation:	Percentage
01	Professional	19.63
02	Farmers	2.17
03	Managers	3.31
04	Clerical	6.92
05	Sales Workers	3.10
06	Craftsmen, Foremen	.93
07	Operatives	1.45
08	Private Household	--
09	Service Workers	4.96
10	Farm Laborers	--
11	Laborers	.83
12	Housewife	15.91
13	Student	30.06
14	Unemployed	.93
15	Retired	4.44
17	Servicemen	.31
	No Response	4.86

LEWIS & CLARK 1805 REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Library Questionnaire
(School Survey)

Name of School ___See Attachment A___

1. Which of the following types of libraries do you use? (Check all that apply)

98.72%	( )	*School*	30.64%	( )	*Public* –	.43% - No Response
26.38%	( )	*Bookmobile*	2.34%	( )	*College or University*	
.85%	( )	*Special*	3.40%	( )	*Other* ________	

2. Which of the following types of libraries do you use most frequently? (Check one)

78.30%	( )	*School*	8.51%	( )	*Public*	5.96% - No Response
6.38	( )	*Bookmobile*	--	( )	*College or University*	
.21%	( )	*Special*	.64%	( )	*Other* ________	

School Libraries

3. How often do you use your school library?

12.13%	( )	*Everyday*	8.30%	( )	*3-4 times a week*	1.06% - No Response
15.11%	( )	*2-3 times a week*	4.47%	( )	*1-2 times a week*	
17.02%	( )	*Once a week*	31.91%	( )	*Less than once a week*	

4. For what purpose do you usually go to your school library? (Check all that apply)

52.98%	( )	*To read or study*	60.21%	)	*To get information or books for schoolwork*	
54.47%	( )	*To get a book for recreational reading*		( )	*Other* 1.70%	.43 - No Response

5. How would you rate your library on the following points?

Mean						
	Having a broad collection of a variety of topics-					
2.813	*(1) Excellent* 8.51%	*(2) Good* 46.38%	*(4) Fair* 32.77%	*(5) Poor* 5.96%	*(3) Don't know* 6.38%	NR-0
	Having people available and willing to help you find whatever you need-					
2.828	*(1) Excellent* 16.17%	*(2) Good* 39.15%	*(4) Fair* 29.15%	*(5) Poor* 12.55%	*(3) Don't know* 2.98%	NR-0
	Convenient hours-					
2.719	*(1) Excellent* 15.53%	*(2) Good* 43.19%	*(4) Fair* 25.74%	*(5) Poor* 10.21%	*(3) Don't know* 5.32%	NR-0
	Simple procedure for checking out and returning materials-					
2.202	*(1) Excellent* 27.02%	*(2) Good* 49.57%	*(4) Fair* 17.45%	*(5) Poor* 3.19%	*(3) Don't know* 2.77%	NR-0
	Pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere-					
3.836	*(1) Excellent* 13.19%	*(2) Good* 43.83%	*(4) Fair* 27.87%	*(5) Poor* 12.98%	*(3) Don't know* 2.13%	NR-0

Mean for all 5 - 2.6772

6. What improvements would you like to see made in your school library?

____

____

____

7. In some communities, school and public libraries have been combined so that all materials are available to both students and adults. What do you think of this idea?

62.98% ( ) *For* 9.79% ( ) *Against* 24.04% ( ) *Not Sure* NR-3.19%

Public Libraries

8. Do you know the location of the nearest public library that is available to you and your family?

81.06% ( ) *Yes* 14.47% ( ) *No* NR - 4.04%

9. How often do you use a public library?

54.47% ( ) *Less than once a year* ( ) *4-6 times a year* 6.38%
11.28% ( ) *Once a year* ( ) *More than 6 times a year* 11.70%
10.43% ( ) *2-3 times a year* NR - 5.53%

10. How far do you live from a public library?

13.62% ( ) *1 mile or less* 14.89% ( ) *11-20 miles*
12.34% ( ) *2-5 miles* 34.04% ( ) *20 or more miles*
7.45% ( ) *6-10 miles* 12.98% ( ) *Don't know* NR - 4.68%

11. For what purpose do you use the public library? (Check all that apply)

42.77% ( ) *Recreation and entertainment*
48.72% ( ) *To get information or use reference books for schoolwork*
30.00% ( ) *To read or study*
2.13% ( ) *To attend a puppet show, story hour, or other special program*
1.06% ( ) *Other (Please list)* ____________________
22.77% - NR ______________________________

12. How would you rate your public library on the following points?

Mean

Having a broad collection on a variety of topics-

2.496 (1) *Excellent* (2) *Good* (4) *Fair* (5) *Poor* (3) *Don't know*
22.55% 23.62% 9.57% 5.32% 38.30% .64%- NR

Having people available and willing to help you find whatever you need-

2.674 (1) *Excellent* (2) *Good* (4) *Fair* (5) *Poor* (3) *Don't know*
11.70% 32.13% 12.55% 5.53% 37.87% .21%- NR

Convenient hours-

2.864 (1) *Excellent* (2) *Good* (4) *Fair* (5) *Poor* (3) *Don't know*
9.15% 26.60% 12.77% 2.98% 36.38% .64%- NR

LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE
Page 3

Mean for All Five from #12 - 2.6204

Mean

Simple procedure for checking out and returning materials-

2.547 *(1) Excellent (2) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor (3) Don't know*
15.74% 31.91% 12.77% 2.98% 36.38% NR - .21%

Pleasing surroundings and comfortable atmosphere-

2.651 *(1) Excellent (2) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor (3) Don't know*
18.09% 25.11% 13.33% 7.23% 35.11% NR - .64%

13. Which of the following services would you like to see your public library provide? (Check all that apply)

Rank			
5	42.34%	( )	*Film projectors for loan*
10	35.11%	( )	*Photocopy machines for public use*
15	12.34%	( )	*Toys and games for circulation*
1	56.38%	( )	*Phonograph records and tape recordings for loan*
16	8.94%	( )	*Framed pictures for loan*
6	41.28%	( )	*Older magazines for reference use*
13	26.60%	( )	*Books for people with poor eyesight*
14	20.43%	( )	*Story hours for children*
12	32.13%	( )	*Getting materials from other libraries*
4	44.89%	( )	*Newspapers from other communities and states*
8	35.74%	( )	*Meeting rooms for groups*
7	37.44%	( )	*Books and other publications that can be borrowed*
2	54.26%	( )	*Films, filmstrips and slides that can be borrowed*
11	32.77%	( )	*A reference section to look up particular facts*
3	51.70%	( )	*Typewriters for public use*
9	35.74%	( )	*Music scores which can be borrowed*

14. What improvements would you like to see made in your public library?

____

____

____

15. Where do you live?

44.04% ( ) *In town or city* NR - 1.06%
54.89% ( ) *Outside of town or on a farm*

Name of county See Attachment B

Name of city (If you don't live in a town, give city you live closest to) See Attachment B

16. What grade in school are you?

3.83% ( ) *9* 8.51% ( ) *11* NR - .64%
82.34% ( ) *10* 4.47% ( ) *12*

17. How old are you? Mean - 15.243 NR - .85%

18. Sex:

45.11% ( ) *Male* 53.83% ( ) *Female*

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!

School Survey
Name of School

ATTACHMENT A

Code	School	Percentage
01	Bismarck	16.60
02	Goodrich	5.74
03	Turtle Lake	4.04
04	McClusky	7.66
05	Strasburg	5.32
06	Hazelton	4.26
07	Braddock	8.09
08	Glen Ullin	7.02
09	Carson	5.32
10	New Salem	7.45
11	Pettibone	5.96
12	Tappen	3.40
13	Center	8.30
14	Stanton	4.68
15	Washburn	6.17

School Survey
Coding and Percentage for Cities & Counties

ATTACHMENT B

Code	County	Percentage
08	Burleigh	18.30
30	Morton	12.98
15	Emmons	14.04
42	Sheridan	13.40
22	Kidder	10.64
33	Oliver	9.36
28	McLean	9.79
29	Mercer	4.89
19	Grant	5.53
	No Response	1.06

Code	City	Percentage
94	Bismarck	14.89
188	Braddock	7.23
507	McClusky	7.23
392	Center	7.23
342	Washburn	5.11
355	Glen Ullin	6.38
349	Stanton	4.89
262	Almont	5.11
361	New Salem	6.38
197	Strasburg	4.68
505	Goodrich	4.04
191	Hazelton	3.19
265	Tappen	3.40
234	Carson	2.98
340	Turtle Lake	2.55
239	Leith	1.49
504	Denhoff	1.06
	No Response	5.53
	18 Other Cities	12.16